Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

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VOL. VII. NO. 37 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON. CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
8th February ..	Chakrata* ..	5682
15th " ..	Sardinia ..	6580
22nd " ..	Merkara ..	8235
1st March ..	Khiva ..	8947
8th " ..	A Steamer* ..	..
15th " ..	Somali ..	6712

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 1st and 15th March will be allotted on the 15th February. Passengers desiring to travel by these steamers, are requested to obtain their priority certificates and forward them before that date to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passage Committees.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
13th February..	Dilwara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1919		
10th February ..	Linga ..	Karachi and Coastal portd.
12th " ..	Palfana ..	Persian Gulf Ports.
14th " ..	Dwarka ..	Karachi and Gulf Ports.
19th " ..	Khosrou ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & D'Bay.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	4th Feb.	15th Feb.
Yoroppa Maru	No. 2 S. Tanaka	3078	4th Feb.	14th Feb.
Shinyu Maru	G. Konaka	3176	5th Feb.	16th Feb.
Tatsu Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3135	14th Feb.	24th Feb.
Tama Maru	Y. Yano	3042	18th Feb.	28th Feb.
Toyo Maru No. 2	O. Hayakawa	3018	25th Feb.	7th Mar.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Haru Maru	S. Miyaji ..	20th Feb.	5th March	Italy
Kenkon Maru	M. Kaneko ..	25th Feb.	10th "	Japan.
Inabo Maru	K. Nishikawa..	28th Feb	10th "	..
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi ..	4th Mar.	15th "	..

For freight apply to:
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Jakotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 1.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023 10 0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950 15 0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate if 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 20,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learn on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDALE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AMARA AND HILLAH.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of th Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSI Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased lorn and credits granted on approved security an every description of Banking and Exchang business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British a Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody an interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 40,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opene and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager

P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street. Bombay.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		MOJI (Japan.)

The Bank has a large number Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened fo approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less tha Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may b ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1888.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay
Post Box No. 297, Hornby Road, Bombay

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4 Its pilicies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan.
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9, Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00.000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents
P. BANERJEA, Secretary
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is th
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel,
Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 511

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
he Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner' Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This estabblishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman,*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva. (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

"ESAALI" LEADS
SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

MEHTA & COMPANY
(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED
for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!

Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Co."

INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.
Refer to any Bank
25, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 1285.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
LEADING HOUSE FOR SILKS.

Our prices for choicest stuff are always the lowest but the recent reductions made in the price of
GEORGETTE NINNONS
beat all records
Cheap bargains also in
FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS
PRESENTATION ARTICLES
JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE
MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES
207, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
A Model Life Insurance Company.
This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation.
THIS IS UNIQUE THIS IS UNPARALLELED
Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms
APPLY TO

For Gujarat.
MR. J. C. PATEL, Sojitra Pimpal Falia, Petlad, *Via* Anand.
For Berar & C.P.
MESSRS. DESHPANDE & Son, Akot.
For Deccan.
MR. K. G. TOKEKAR, 753, Raviwar Peth, Poona.
For Bombay.
The Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd. 53, Medows Street, Fort (Bombay.)

THE EASTERN INDUSTRIAL WORKS.
Cheapest and Best Lubricating Oils: boiled-oil, varnish, disinfectant fluid, etc Can be had at—
The EASTERN INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
SANGHVI SUDAN,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY

THE INTERNATIONAL STORES
Is the cheapest wholesale and retail house for Perfumery Toilet requisites, Jewellery, Post Cards and Curios in Fort.
Gillet Blades saleable at Rs. 2/8.
Anzora Creame saleable at Rs. 1/4.
Proprietors HOTCHAND MOTUMAL.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No . . ." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Mellows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1896. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS—New National Portable Typewriters, improved model No 3, Visible, 2 clrs, Back spacer and Tab. Weight only 9 lbs. Price including improved 2 piece Travelling Case Rs. 130. Few left. Rebuilt Oliver and Remington Typewriters. Look and work like new. Lowest prices. Remington No. 10, in good condition Rs. 215. Underwood No. 5, with B. S. and Tab and 2 clrs little-used Rs. 250, Hammond with Back Spacer Rs. 125, Blick No. 7 Portable Rs. 100, Oliver No. 6 Brief 36 Characters Rs. 195, Mercedes little-used Rs. 225, Williams No. 6, Visible Rs. 85, Remington No. 7 Rs. 110, Remington No. 8 Brief Rs. 125, Remington Gujarati little-used Rs. 225, THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, (B), Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: WRITERTYPE.

WE possess large stocks of leather Belting, Autoliquid Veneer "A spray" plugs emery grinder, Duratexleather steel chairs, white zinc powder, soap filing cabinets, arm coats, steel typewriter tables, etc. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. BHAWANJI SHAMJI & Co., 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), at MEHTA & Co., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughe Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all School Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LUCIFER ASTROLOGER & CLAIRVOYANT foretells Winners in races Rs. 5 each, Places Rs. 2 each. Fees refunded if any fails. Also all other events of life at moderate fees. Great Punjaub Hotel, Prag Mahal, Dhobie Talao. 844

BLACK LEPROSY not more than ten years' standing. White Leprosy (Leucoderma) of any duration and all forms of Patches arising from Blood-Impurities cured radically and harmlessly in four weeks. Rs. 7-8 per week. Three days' treatment to be sent free if cure is felt sure. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square P. O. Calcutta. 4A.

ARE YOU TIRED OF DRUGS?—If so, why not consult Drugless Healer (from America), where all diseases cured by Natural Methods only. Viz—Special Exercise, Massage, Special diet, fasting and water treatment. Many satisfied. Consulting hours from 12 to 6 and other hours by special appointment. Address Dr. S. B. Madon, 297, Hornby Road, oppo. Whiteaway, Fort. 851

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An OFFICE ASSISTANT knowing type-writing: strong in English and correspondence work. Salary Rs. 40—5—60. Apply in own handwriting with testimonials, to Box No. 201, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 790

WANTED for employment at the Mhow Wireless Station, a EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN MECHANIC; good knowledge of fitting and turning essential. Pay Rs. 200 rising by annual increments of Rs. 6/- to Rs. 150/- per mensem with free quarters. Apply in person with certificates of previous employment to the undersigned. G. A. HOPKINS, Superintendent Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division. 787

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Matric-passed CLERKS of good hand-writing and office experience for overseas. Apply personally to MAYADASS & CO., 119B, Frere Road, Bombay. 836

REQUIRED for the Taj Mahal Hotel, several BARMEN, only experienced men need apply to MANAGER. 782

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGING and COPYING CLERKS. Apply in own handwriting stating experience, to Messrs. SOONDERDAS & CO., Solicitors 1, Hamam Street. 761

WANTED AT ONCE—A SHORTHAND and TYPIST. Apply DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, No. 249, Hornby Road, Bombay. 718

WANTED—A Hindu or a Mahomedan for a Factory, who understands cleaning and oiling Machinery. Apply Box No. 213, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 839

WANTED—One COMPOUNDER, only competent man need apply in person to Dr. M. T. ANKLESARIA, No. 19, Homji Street, Fort, before 8-30 a.m. 843

A CLERK with neat handwriting. Pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 35, good prospects. Apply EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, Limited, 193, Hornby Road. 818

WANTED—A MANAGER for Export business. Liberal terms, only experienced men need apply to Box No. 205, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 813

WANTED—A JOBBING COMPOSITOR Salary Rs. 40; TREADLEMAN Rs. 35; BINDER Rs. 35; CANVASSER Rs. 45. Apply ALBION PRESS, Dadoo Building, Fort, Bombay. 835

WANTED—A SALESMAN, who can canvass business in Hardware, Stationery, Paints and other Sundry goods of European, American and Japanese make, having good experience. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 214, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 840

WANTED A First or Second Class ENGINEER, for a large Oil Mill in the Moffusil, one having long experience in Hydraulic and Oil Mill Machinery preferred. Will have to act as Works Manager and control labour. Quarters on the premises given free. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 198, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 773

WANTED—Qualified Anglo-Indian LINOTYPE OPERATORS for the Government Press, Gulzarbagh, Patna. Salary Rs. 40—50 and Rs. 50—60 according to qualifications. Appointments permanent and pensionable. Selected candidates will be on probation for three months. Apply with copies of testimonials to SUPERINTENDENT. 838

APPLICATIONS are invited for a vacancy as LABORATORY ASSISTANT on Temporary Establishment. Salary Rs. 60 p. m. Applicants must have had training in Meter Testing Department or must hold a Technical College Diploma. Apply in person with testimonials in original to THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT. P. W. D., Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 837

WANTED.

WANTED—PUPILS to learn the art of self-defence Ju-jutsu). For terms apply between 12 to 6, 297, Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway's, Fort. 851A

WANTED—A PARTNER with a large capital, for a very paying and flourishing Indian Industry. The industry is already working with satisfaction and has won several gold and silver medals for its products in various Exhibitions, and is quite in a position to compete with similar foreign industries, and the present proprietor is desirous of putting it on a large commercial scale with modern machinery. Willing capitalists are requested to write for particulars to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 850

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Self Acting Rope Feed CIRCULAR SAW BENCH, 8 ft. by 3 ft., with a saw of 4 ft. diameter, quite new. Apply D. L. SASTRY & CO., Engineers, Madras. 659

2 3/4 H.-P. two stroke Excelsior MOTOR CYCLE, FOR SALE, Rs. 800, two speed free engine with best Lucas lamp and speedometer. Only 1,500 miles on road. Apply A. H. WHEELER & Co., Bastion Road, Fort. 834

A young country-bred horse "CHANDRA" FOR SALE, Broken to harness and saddle, giving regular work. Price Rs. 600. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. MASCARENHAS, Retreat, Shahibagh, Ahmedabad. 847

FRESH IMPERIAL MANSION H. B. PENCILS, the BEST for school and office use at Rs. 3-4 per gross. V.-P. charges extra, are offered now by THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Just Unpacked. Manufacturers' Own Rebuilt L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters No. 5. Ball Bearing, lightest touch. Equal to new. New M. Covers, Boards and Accessories	325
National Portable No. 3, new, with Case	190
Olivers.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A newly built building, "VICTORY VILLA" at Tejpal Road, Gamdevi, Single flat on each floor with eight bed rooms, side verandahs, balconies, baths, up-to-date sanitary arrangements and electric installation complete. Apply personally on the premises. 676

TO BE LET—Bhimpore, Dumas, Brighton Park large, well furnished upper-storied BUNGALOW, Minton Tiles, 6 bedrooms, halls, sitting rooms, out-houses, large compound, water tap. Apply Dr.-ERUCHSHAW JAMSETJI HAKIM, above Allahabad Bank, Hornby Road. 794

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY—Andheri Marzbanabad, MARY LODGE. Apply S. N. GUZDER on the premises. 849

TO BE LET at Hornby Road, Premises, on second floor, suitable for offices. Apply KANJI CURSONDAS & CO., Elphinstone Circle. Tel. 3087. 829

TO BE LET.—4th floor of "Ebrahim Building," Medows Street, Fort, suitable for big office or Residential purpose. For further particulars please apply to ABDEYALLY SAMSOODIN & Co., on the premises. 769

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PLATTS BROTHERS' MACHINERY FOR SALE.

4 Roving Frames, 128 Spindles each.
4 Roving Frames, 120 Spindles each.
2 Roving Frames, 112 Spindles each.

All frames are complete in working order.

Apply to:—
The AGENTS,
The Ahmedabad Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd.,
Shahpur,
AHMEDABAD. 734

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certificate for share No. 8107, of The Tapti Valley Railway Co., Ld., standing in the name of the late Mr. Harkisondas F. Lapsiwala has been lost, stolen or mislaid. The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the certificate in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

MAGANLAL MULCHAND,
Nanpura, Surat.
8th Feb., 1919. 846

N. M. BHATHENA, B.S., F.C.S.

Consulting Chemist,
Chemical Engineer,
Oil and Soap Expert.
6/8, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
812

TO LET.

OFFERS are invited to let on lease for (a) 21 or (b) 50 years of a large plot of leasehold land admeasuring 22402 square yards or thereabouts together with two bungalows thereon known as the "Palms" with stables and outhouses situated at Mount Road and Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay.

Any offer if accepted will be subject to certain terms which may be ascertained on application to the undersigned and will also be subject to the sanction of the High Court.

Offers will be received up to the 10th of March 1919.

Our clients will not be bound to accept the highest or any offer.

Bombay dated this 8th day of February, 1919.

MIRZA MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
Solicitors for the Mutawalles of the Persian Mosque.
797

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TENDERS accompanied with the necessary earnest money for the supply of materials required for the use of the department will be received in the office of the undersigned up to 15th February, 1919. For further details please refer to "Mysore Gazette," detad 16th January, 1919.

S. D. IYENGAR,
Chief Electrical Engineer to the Government of Mysore.
... 743

COME FORWARD

YOU
THE SUPPORTERS OF THE HON. MR. PATEL'S BILL.

WANTED—A good looking of moderate education and noble family, HINDU GIRL (without caste distinction), of 18 to 20 years, TO MARRY a handsome, highly connected young HINDU of Bombay in very prosperous business. All correspondence will be treated strictly in confidence. Apply Box No. 199, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 77

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality, a First Class HEALTH OFFICER with the qualifications prescribed in Government Resolution No. 4090, dated 28th January, 1913, (G.D). The pay of the post is Rs. 300—20—500. The applicants must have a British Diploma of Public Health or a Degree in Hygiene of the Bombay University. They should state their service qualifications, if any; other previous experience and age and should enclose copies of their certificates. The selected Officer will have to serve on probation for one year.

N. C. KELKAR,
President, P. C. M.
Poona City Municipal Office,
6th February, 1919. 816

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS invited for steam pressing one lakh (Bengalee) maunds hay for Panna State. Hay collected on spot and wire supplied. Work to be completed before 15th May. Deposit for successful tender, Rs. 5,000. Apply personally with offer between 8 a.m. and p.m. on THURSDAY to,

DEWAN,
Panna State, c/o Mr. Munsif,
Laxmi Bhuvan,
Sandhurst Road,
Bombay.
830

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

WITH effect from MONDAY, the 17th February, 1919, No. 16 Up Northern Express will leave Delhi for Bombay at 8-45 instead of at 9-20. The arrival time in Bombay remains unaltered.

M. W. FLEISCHER,
Ag.: General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th February, 1919.
826

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles to the Taj Mahal Hotel, Green's Restaurant and Wellington Mews for a period of one year, from 1st April, 1919, will be received by The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., upto 20th February, 1919.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any other Tenders.

Mutton.	Sour Limes.
Beef.	Milk.
Fish.	Butter.
Sole Fish.	Potatoes and Onions.
Poultry.	Pork.
Eggs.	Coal.
Vegetable.	Charcoal.
Fruits.	Crushed Horse-Food.
Plantain.	Lucerne Grass.

THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD.
Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.
815

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, 1919, the following will be the train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway:—

ON WEEK DAYS.

473 Down.

	H. M.
Neral	D. 16 30
Matheran	A. 18 30

470 Up.

	H. M.
Matheran	D. 8 30
Neral	A. 9 33

ON SATURDAYS AND MONDAYS.

471 Down.

	H. M.
Neral	D. 10 10
Matheran	A. 12 10

472 Up.

	H. M.
Matheran	D. 13 45
Neral	A. 15 18

473 Down.

	H. M.
Neral	D. 16 30
Matheran	A. 18 30

470 Up.

	H. M.
Matheran	D. 8 30
Neral	A. 9 33

W. ALEXANDER.
Actg. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 8th February, 1919.
842

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between the undersigned under the name and style of TAHER DARUKHANAWALLA & Co., at Nagdevi Street in Bombay, is DISSOLVED as from the 20th January, 1919, and the share and liability of the undersigned TAHERBHAI TYEBALLY HAVELIWALA has ceased and determined in the said firm as from the said 20th day of January, 1919. All debts due by and all outstandings due to the said firm shall be paid or recovered by the undersigned DAWOODBHAI ALIBHAI DARUKHANAWALA and HABIBBHAI ALIBHAI DARUKHANAWALA, who will continue the said business as heretofore.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1919.

TAHER T. HAVELIWALLA,
DAWOODBHAI ALIBHOY,
HABIBBHOY ALIBHOY.
807

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DHOBI RAHIM HINGA, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Washerman ..... Deceased.

CHANDBU, widow of the said Dhobi Rahim Hinga, and MAHOMED RAHIM HINGA, residing at Gowli Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fourth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD
The 4th day of February, 1919.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
841

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.
AND
In the matter of The GAEKWAD SUGAR WORKS AND DISTILLERY CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

Dr. HARI WAMAN BHAT, of Poona, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sadashiv Peth, in Poona, by his constituted Attorney Moreshwar Damodar Bhat .....Petitioner.

The CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or beore the 28th day of February, 1919, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to Mr. Shapurji Bomanji Billimoria of Messrs. Billimoria and Co., Public Accountants, the Official Liquidator of the said Company at his Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator or in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts and proved.

The 5th day of March, 1919, from 12 to 3 p.m., in the noon at the said Office of the Official Liquidator, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1919.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
747

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Madhavdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Tribhovan Jamnadas of Bhajia Gully:— 22 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 99000 of Bussan.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Very Rich, Artistic Designed, Teak and Mahogany Polished Household Furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and other Well-known Makers, Cottage Piano by Knake, Set of Encyclopaedia Britannica, Phonograph with selected English Records, English and French Crockeryware, Platedware, by Elkington, Glassware from Treachers, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ground Floor of 2, Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, the very valuable artistic designed teak and Mahogany polished household furniture by well-known makers such as dining table for 6 persons, teakwood dining chairs, rich mirror Mahoganised sideboard, substantial dumbwaiter, set of Encyclopaedia Britannica, with rack, revolving bookstand, rich tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, phonograph with selected English records, substantial solid iron framed cottage Piano by Knake, rich mahoganised teapoys, artistic corner cabinets, cushioned chairs, English palm stands with brass pots, Bocara carpet, standing electric hall lamps, carved jardinier stands, rich umbrella stands, Saharanpore teapoys, cane verandah furniture, writing tables, iron single beds complete with mattresses, single glass door almyrahs, marble washing and dressing tables, hanging glass and panel door almyrahs, rich chival glass, solid lined basket, towel horses, boot racks, chest of drawers with mirrors, woollen carpets, door curtains with rods, selected pictures, table ornaments, English and French crockeryware, platedware by Elkington, glassware from Treacher, etc., etc.

The property of P. J. Brown, Esq., of Messrs. L. and I. Rappaport.

The property of another gentleman.

1 motor-car "Swift" make four cylindered four-seated English machine in working order.

1 Motor Bicycle B. S. A. make double cylindered with side-car in working order.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th February, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medow Street.

SALE OF AN ARGYLE MOTOR CAR.

In pursuance of the Consent Decree made on the 3rd day of October, 1918, by the High Court of Bombay, in Suit No. 1237 of 1918, Abdul Latif Shaik Hoosein, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sale Rooms:—

One Argyle Motor Car No. 1156, 15 H.-P., 6 Seaters and Landaulette body.

The car can be inspected at the showroom of Mr. Dadabeg Sajanbeg Coachbuilder, at Sandhurst Road, near Umerkady Post Office before the day of sale, and at the Office of the Auctioneers from 11 a.m., on the day of sale.

SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons & Co., Agents the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd, and on account and at the risk of the following parties, sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Dinshaw Petit Mill, Parel near Kala Chowki the following:—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Joshi Purbhashanker Becher:—
Dropping No. 2, 63 Cdy., 8 Cwt., 2 Qts., 14 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhawanjee Kersondas and Co.:—
Card Fly No. 2 lbs. 4155.
Sizing sweeping No. 3 lbs. 334.
Coloured sizing sweeping lbs. 21.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th February, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction of Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Mills, Ghamdevi, on account of the Insurance Companies concerned:—
25 full pressed bales Cambodia and other cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.
A large quantity of loose mixing cottow.
A large quantity of Bendas and Ends.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The Sale of this property which was postponed to 19th instant, owing to the death of one of the parties will be sold to the highest bidder. n

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND, AT PAREL TANK ROAD, EITHER IN ONE LOT OR IN SEPARATE PLOTS
Suit No. 396 of 1913.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1919, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following valuable piece of land either in one lot or in separate Plots:

All that piece or parcel of Government land, newly assessed, situate at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort, within the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 37, Collector's New No. 16577, New Survey No. 283-2423 and another piece of freehold, vacant land, forming part of the same Survey No. admeasuring five thousand square yards, or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1.2423 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by Parel Tank Road, on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Ardesir Wadia, on or towards the East by the Hindu Cemetery, on or towards the North by the road leading to Hindu Cemetery, divided into 19 different plots of different areas, as described in the conditions of sale and more particularly marked out and delineated on the plan, which is open for inspection at the Office of the Auctioneers, and the Attorneys for the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Solicitors, at "Cook's" Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 3rd March 1919, at 11 a.m. (B.T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandora for 12 months, from 1st April, 1919, to 31st March 1920, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamathipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from fresh and salt fish sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April, 1919, to 31st March, 1920.

Also the right of collecting squatters fees from the vegetable sections of the Colaba, Ferguson Road, Purbhadevi, Elphinstone Road and Musjid Bunder, Markets.

For further particulars, and conditions of scales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the property Nos. 25—27, situate at Armenian Lane, Fort, A Ward, No. 1286, Case No. 1.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Under instructions from N. H. Coos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 283 of 1919 (Mulji vs. Dayaram), one iron safe by Milners with stand, clock, glass handi, brass pots, pictures, carpet, etc.

On account of the concerned.

Ex. s.s. "Crosby Hall", from New York
8 Kegs Wire nails of different sizes slightly damaged.
At 2 p.m., (S.T.).

1 Second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Handsome well-bred chestnut Australian mare, very showy and powerful hunter, aged, upto 14 stones, goes in both saddles and lately broken to harness no vice, absolutely sound also Australian Saddle and English bridle. Selling for, owner leaving India.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 12th February, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 91 CASES BRASS EYELETS 16 COILS WIRE ROPES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Thursday, the 13th February, 1919, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms, by order of the office concerned the following goods:—
91 cases Brass Eyelets Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
10 coils, Wire ropes, Strands 6 by 19, 2,500 ft., 3½ inch.
6 coils, Wire ropes Strands 6 by 12, 2,500 ft., 3½ inch.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th February, 1919.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.

JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best House in Great Britain, France, America and Japan and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.
A trial order solicited.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

29, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 COILS GALVANIZED FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Firm concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned.

Ex. S. S. "Inhomaru."

8 Coils Galvanized flexible Steel wire Rope 6 by 19 wires, each 1,068 ft. Coil total nett weight 11,324 lb.

Circumferences 1½, 1⅝, 2⅛, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½ inches.

(Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days).

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, THE 13TH FEBRUARY, 1919, AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th February, 1919, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), in the shop in the Dean Lane, Fort, off Hummum Street, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, platedware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry upholstered suit, glass silver cabinets, sweet toned cottage piano, file cabinets, handsome almyrahs handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables, book cases carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, easy chairs, writing table, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of late Mr. Mers and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 1 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Patel Umedram Bhagwandas, at his shop at Tamba Kanta, Pydhonie, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. N. M. Rayler Iyer Narasamy Iyer & Co.

25 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese Yarn No. 60 single.

Terms: Deposit 25 per cent, delivery within 2 days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th February 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED

Every Day at 6-30 and 10 p. m

SPLENDID PICTURES

The famous Star Artist:

HAYFORD HOBBS

In the Grand "Ideal" Picture Play:

"ASTHORE"

(in 5 Parts)

A beautiful Drama of love and the sea based on the famous song "ASTHORE" of which, at least two million copies have been sold, according to the publishers, depicting the evils of Jealousy and describing what happened to a man who out of jealousy went to disfigure his opponent in love.

English Plot, English Ideas, English Acting, English Scenes, English Makers.

A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.

Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

NOTE.—Tramway extended right up to the Corner Opposite Royal Opera House.

HITTING

THE BULL'S EYE

EVERY TIME!

THE FIRST INSTALMENT OF THE UNIVERSAL HIGH-SPEED SERIAL

THE BULL'S EYE

now showing at the

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET

has been a

TREMENDOUS HIT.

Thousands have viewed with acclamation and delight the marvellous feats of strength, the dare-devil adventures of the renowned

EDDIE POLO

THE MODERN SCREEN HERCULES whose wonderful work in this amazing adventure serial takes the audience by storm. Don't miss the opening chapters: they are a regular treat.

Also showing

TENTH AND MOST INTERFSTING EPISODE OF

The Great Mystery Serial

Who Is Number One?

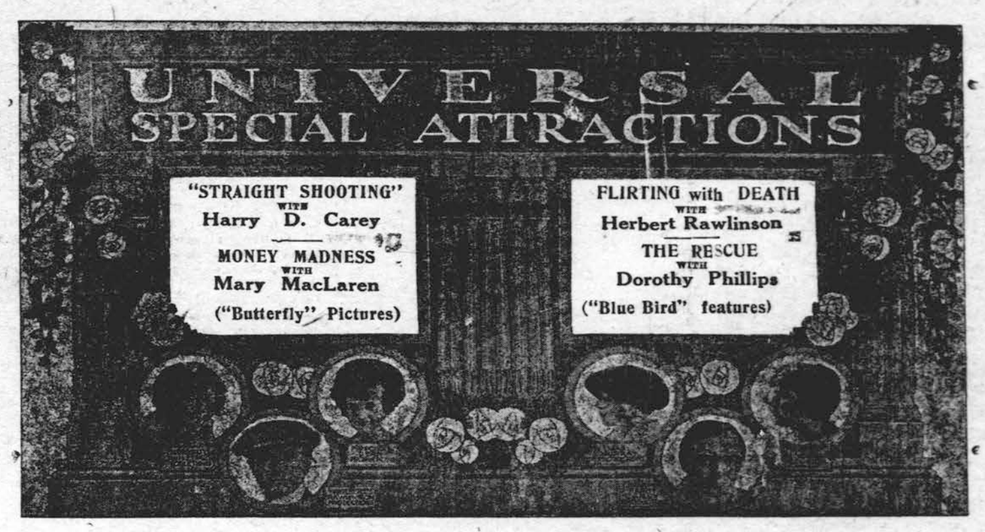
THE MYSTERY UNVEILED.

See who the mysterious **Number One** really is. You will be taken by surprise in spite of all your calculations.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.



For Bookings, communicate with—

The Universal Film Manufacturing Co.,

HEERA HOUSE,

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

A SACRED DUTY

you owe to the rising generation!

Never let your boys and your girls be under any sentimental delusion about Germany Let every schoolboy, schoolgirl or collegian know the exact authentic version of

THE GREATEST WORLD-WAR HITHERTO KNOWN IN HISTORY

Don't let young minds be fed with War Literature alone; it might be partial, perhaps one-sided. But march your school lads, your sweet lassies and your collegiate youngsters to the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNBY ROAD)

straight away and let them see for themselves with their own eyes the atrocities committed by the inhuman military Junkers in defiance of all human laws, every code of honour and moral obligations.

The American Ambassador in Berlin at the outbreak of the War, Mr. Gerard, has perpetuated

THE INFAMY OF KULTUR

in his remarkably outspoken Volume

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"

And the Film that is attracting tremendous crowds every evening this Week at the West-End Cinema is

A SCREEN INTERPRETATION OF THE GHASTLY,

Horrible, Despicable Conspiracy of Germany against the whole World.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

A Week of Intense Suspense

of sensational happenings, break-neck adventures, mystifying episodes and bewildering escapades.

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

has reached its culminating zenith of interest, this Week—parts 19-20-21-22.

The Programme includes

"THE SCRAPPER"

the most popular 2-Reel Drama; the **Universal Screen Magazine** and a **Comic Cartoon**

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

Four Shows Daily:—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Bombay's Most Centrally Situated, Comfortably furnished and elegantly finished Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC

(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)

presents during this week the first instalment of

THE UNIVERSAL AMAZING ADVENTURE SERIAL

THE BULL'S EYE

featuring The Screen Idol

EDDIE POLO

together with one more episode of our current Mystery Serial

WHO IS NUMBER ONE?

Also

A RIPPING COMIC

Three Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

—A SPECIAL SHOW—

in aid of

LADY WILLINGDON MEMORIAL HOSTEL

will be given on

FRIDAY the 14th inst at 10-30

under the distinguished patronage of The Hon'ble Mr. Justice MARTEN.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

To-night

Brayant Washburn

IN A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY

"KIDDER & KO"

A Patheplay in 5 acts.

You remember Brayant Washburn in "21". This is even better.

PATHE GAZETTE

The best news film in the world.

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Educational Pathe-color.

SOMEWHERE IN TURKEY

Comic by Luke.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.

Matinee—Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m.

Extra Show—Every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

ACHES and PAINS

SOO VANISH

UNDER BRISK

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ODMAN'S

YPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S

CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong Acts quickly. Sure relief.

Per Pot. Re. 1. 3 Pots. Rs. 2-10-0

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Obtainable only from

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.

155, Juma Musjid, Market, No. 2 BOMBAY.

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—

WHAT?

Good reliable oil and water colours Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distempers, etc., which give stability and add attractiveness. The Best Reliable House for these is—

KAPADIA BROTHERS,

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.

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Telephone No. 1008.

EUCALYPTUS SOAP!

Physicians advise a free use of "EUCALYPTUS OIL" to prevent "Influenza"—then why not be "Influenza Proof" by using our "EUCALYPTUS SOAP."

Price Re. 1 per box of 3 cakes.

Can be had at:—

BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES, The HIND STORES, THACKER & Co., Vadgadi and other CHEMISTS.

THE INDIAN SOAP AND MANTLE WORKS LIMITED.

Matunga, BOMBAY.

FREE! FREE!!

A most, beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1919 is sent on receipt of an one-anna stamp but a Calendar without picture is sent free on application.

RAJVAID SRI RAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ.

(A) 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11.

S. S. Shakespeare—Cubitt—Port Said, Jan. 30.

S. S. Schur Utopea—Parcon—Liverpool, Sept. 26.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S. S. Koranna—Paynter—Java via Colombo.

S. S. Shmedagon—Goodbody—Rangoon via Colombo.

The following vessel began to load yesterday, steamer Ban Hong Leong for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Shakespeare:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Shakespeare, 2,179 tons, Captain L. Cubitt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, with ballast, which port she had left on 26th ultimo.

S. S. Schur Utopea:—The Schur Utopea, 297 tons, Captain R. Parcon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with ballast, which port she had left on September 26th.

S. S. Koranna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Koranna, 2,297 tons, Captain W. Paynter, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Java via, Colombo, with ballast.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The I. B. P. Coy's steamer Shwedagon 1,999 tons, Captain A. Goodbody, will said to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon via Colombo, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 11th February, 1919.

Shed	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents
	PRINCES DOCK.				
A	Yoroppa Maru	2813	Kobe	15-2-19	N Y Kaisha
B	Hwahkun	1174	Suez	N F	H S Kazarad & Co
C & D	Dwarka	758	P Gulf	14-2-19	N M & Co
F	Tenshin Maru	2479	Kobe	N F	N Y Kaisha
G	Lunaa	956	N F	N F	D R I M
H	Palitana	1934	Basrah	N F	N M & Co
F	Sulerya Maru	3176	Japan	N F	N Y Kaisha
	MERRWETHER DRY DOCK.				
	Hymethus	4066	N F	N F	N M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Courland	760	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Mahanadi	540	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Oparesa	470	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Punjal	552	N F	N F	B S N Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
1	Barbarigo	2321	Calcutta	10-2-19	M Italiana
7	City of Edinburgh	4050	Calcutta	N F	K. Nixon & Co
2	Kingsmere	3525	Marseilles	13-2-19	W & A Graham & Co
4	Fanostrand	2120	Colombo	N F	Cox's Shipping Agency
7	Sofala	3436	N F	N F	M M & Co
8	Pretoria	2409	Genoa	N F	M M & Co
12	Koranna	2267	Colombo	N F	W & A Graham & Co
16	Shushtar	1718	—	Suez	P & S N Co.
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
2	Ellora	2567	N F	N F	M M & Co
3	Vasna	4670	N F	N F	M M & Co
3	Bamora	1878	N F	N F	M M & Co
4	Umaddina	3433	N F	N F	M M & Co
5	Comyanna	3496	N F	N F	M M & Co
6	Dilwara	2450	China	13-2-19	M M & Co
7	Merkara	5197	London	22-2-19	M M & Co
8	Sardinia	4143	London	15-2-19	M M & Co
9	Devanha	4785	N F	N F	M M & Co
10	Ismailia	2251	N F	N F	M M & Co
11	City of Marseilles	5289	Liverpool via Karachi	17-2-19	K Nixon & Co
14	Kalang	1266	N F	N F	D R I M
16	Syria		Busra & Suez	N F	M M & Co
	Jetty and Loyalty	3082	N F	N F	T. S. Shapoorji
	Offside Urlana	3334	N F	N F	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Jeddah	2923	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
	Shwedagon	1988	Rangoon	12-2-19	I. B. Petroleum Company
	HUGHES DRY DOCK.				
	Khosron	3789	10 days	8-2-19	T Morrison & Co

*Probable date of departure.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 11.

S. S. Tenshin Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. K.—757 d/m bleaching powder, 250 casks portland cement, 200 casks white powder, 1,041 cases porcelain, 35 cases raisins, 50 crate acetic acid, 23 cases baking powder, 126 cases, drugs, 10 cases camphor, 45 cases medicines, 15 cases glass cattes, 4 cases glass mantle, 392 cases, 25 bags glassware, 25 cases glass tumbler, 492 cases window glass, 20 cases pickles in glass, 10 packages blacken glass, 85 cases glass bangle, 20 cases hardware, 61 cases glass bottles, 13 cases frictrott in glass, 250 cases cassia, 27 cases watches, 205 cases saffron, 70 bags rice starch, 39 cases hanging clock, 224 bags sulphur powder, 820 cases, asahi beer, 25 casks wine, 786 cases, 32 cases iron headed rivets, 36 cases screws, 30 cases steel nuts, 60 cases brass circle, 370, bags nuts, 405 cases steel rivets, 260 bags iron bold nuts, 338 cases brass sheets, 16 cases brass valaco, 373 bags lead brass, 5 cases zinc powder, 7 cases essential oil, 20 cases lul oil, 399 tins, 480 kegs paints, 81 bags printing paper 10 cases paper, 9 cases unfilled chair, 402 cases soap, 200 bags sugar candy, 883 cases tea, 52 cases green tea, 89 bates, 32 cases cotton good, 145 bales cotton yarn, 560 bales grey cotton shirting, 50 bales grey cotton jackonet, 11 bales cotton drill, 267 bales grey cotton drill, 37 cases white shirting, 26 cases cotton hosiery goods, 86 cases sheeting, 1,383 bales cotton sheeting, 193 bales sheetings, 679 bales cotton shirtings, 23 bags cotton shirts, 6 cases cotton undershirt, 7 cases cotton socks, 17 bales dhotees, 335 cases shirting, 10 cases cigars, 1 bales, 43 cases silk good, 31 bales spun silk yarn, 16 bales shirting, 70 cases safety match, 557 cases, 2 d/m, 23 bags, 19 packages, merchandise, 21 bags cotton shocks.

S. S. Markara from London, Agents M. and Co.—334 cases wine, 540 cases pickles.

S. S. Marhara from London, Agents on M. and Co.—5 cases drugs, 6 cases emery powder, 204 cases medicines and spirits, 3 cases face powder, 2 cases. chloroform, 10 casks, 1 packages earthenware, 10 cases bicarb soda, 12 cases mzora bream, 14 cases glass paper, 100 cases gin, 7 cases glass tubing, 21 cases glass flasks, 10 cases glass tubes, 8 cases, 6 cast, 4 packages glassware, 6 cases drugs, 23 cases wines, 11 cases vinegar, 25 cases whisky, 4 cases powder, 4 cases toilet powder, 53 cases elect rict lamps, 4 cases steel boxes, 20 packages nails, 21 casks rivets, 84 cases varnish, 10 cases essential oils, 17 cases paint ground in oil, 2 cases sl. jacble oil, 14 bags writing paper, 3 bags, 20 packages paper, 10 cases stationery, 38 cases toilet soap, 13 cases stone pumice, 864 bags paint, 74 cases colour, 3 cases perfumery, 24 cases salt, 4 bales C. W. P. goods, 8 cases, 2 bags hosiery, 8 cases cigarettes and tobacco.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb. 11th.

		Total up-to-date.	
War Bonds	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	
Cash Certificates	„ 914-8	„ 8,38,3674	
Total ..	914-8	8,38,367 4	

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL FIRM OF OCULISTS OPTICIANS.

Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.

EST. 1886.

1, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank and Medows Street, Fort.

The FIRST and ONLY firm that introduced RETINOSCOPY (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay.

Ours is the only FIRM that gives the benefit of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an OPTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical professions, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinion we hold, is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

WE MAKE all sorts of high quality lenses, e.g.,

KRYPTOK, and various other forms of bifocal and TORIC SPHERICALS CYLINDERS, SPHERS CYLINDERS PRISMS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS in white Lenses.

INFLUENZA AND ITS CURE.

PUPLIC will be glad to learn 20 minims of KADI taken twice a day is a sure preventive of the above disease, and 30 minims taken thrice a day after meals cures Influenza without fail and prevents any complication of the Lungs.

Can be had of all Chemists.

"LU-LU" EYE-DROPS.

A safe cure for SORE, INFLAMED, WEAK EYES, GRANULATED LIDS, CORNEA ULCERS, etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents. Re. 1

RUBY TABLETS. A never failing remedy for MALARIA, INTERMITTENT AND OTHER FEVERS. No family should be without it. As. 8 only.

GUNO. Cures acute cases without COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any internal medicines. PAINLESS POSITIVE CURE in 8 days. MONEY RETURNED IF NOT CURED. Re. 1 and Re. 2.

OF ALL DEALERS OR

D. SPECIFIC CO.

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY WASHING Co.

MILITARY SQUARE

Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours, Suits and Dresses within six hours, charges extra except white flannels.

GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES

FOR

Dealers, Professionals and Amateurs.

TO SUIT ALL PURSES.

Large Stock always reserved. Amateurs' Works—Developing, Printing, Enlarging, etc., punctually and carefully executed.

Repairs to Cameras a Speciality.

S. MAHADEO & SON,

295-99, Holichakla Street, Fort, Bombay.

DONGRE'S

Balamrit

THE CHILDREN'S TONIC

K. T. DONGRE & Co.,

GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Blue Black Ink Pills

MADE BY

Dr. A. C. BHATTACHARYYA,

Ph.D., F.C.S., Berlin.

Easily soluble in water, every pill gives one ink-pot of excellent ink.

USED BY THE UNIVERSITY AND NUMEROUS SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Price per pill one pice. Gross Box Re. 1-8. 50 Grosses Rs. 68.

Techno-Chemical Laboratory and Works, Ltd

24, HARKELDANGA MAIN ROAD CALCUTTA.

LYSOL

"L" BRAND.

The Only Antiseptic For Perfect Hygiene.

"L" brand Lysol is the only antiseptic and disinfectant that can be used with perfect safety for douches and baths. It is both cleansing and refreshing and ensures protection from all contagion.

Specially suitable for household use. *Be sure you get "L" brand in order to obtain the genuine product (search on seeing the trade mark "L" brand on each bottle and wrapper—none genuine without it.*

To be obtained from all Stores and Bazaars throughout India.

Agents for India—
BOMBAY AGENTS' COMPANY,
Horaby Road, Bombay;
56, Clive Singhee, Calcutta;
and at Colombo.

Manufactured by
LYSOL, LTD., Stratford,
London, E., England.

THE ACME MFG. Co.

Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories,

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Slip-rings; Carburetter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes; Acetylene Generators; Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights; Master Vibrators; Etc., etc., etc.

Our articles do Credit to us and give SATISFACTION to the USERS.

Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

The Acme Mfg. Co.,

Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

IN BOMBAY and its Suburbs

OUR MANUFACTURED

Cossi Silk Suit Pieces

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON. are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price, Rs. 8 per piece.

Order a piece to-day and mark what you save in the long run. Hundreds have already tried.

WHY NOT YOU?

Order from—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY (INDIA)

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.

BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

(1)	Mysteries of the Court of London 17 vols.	12 0
(2)	Mysteries of London, 13 vols.	7 0
(3)	Beauty and Pleasure in 9 vols.	6 0
(4)	Bronze Statue in 4 vols.	3 0
(5)	Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	3 0
(6)	Mary Stuart in 2 vols.	1 4
(7)	Rye House Plot in 4 vols.	3 0
(8)	May Middleton in 2 vols.	1 8
(9)	Pickwick Abroad in 3 vols.	2 4
(10)	Seamstress in 2 vols.	1 0
(11)	Coral Island in 4 vols.	3 0
(12)	Empress Eugene's Boudoir in 3 vols.	2 4
(13)	Spirits of the Lake in one Volume, complete	0 10
(14)	Kenseth in 4 vols.	2 0
(15)	Master Timothy's Book Case in 3 vols.	1 12

CORONATION BOOK DEPOT. MADRAS.

Latest Machine

Simple—Stronger—Better

It has been the crying need of the whole Commercial World for a really reliable and powerful typewriter—a typewriter that will not only do the work rapidly but also be very easily handled. Therefore the advent of the

WOODSTOCK

The Typewriter Supreme

has been hailed with joy everywhere; for this wonderful machine embodies all the latest requirements. It is the simplest machine, 42 keys, single shift, ball-bearing, visible writing, etc.

Write to us NOW and we will give you at your office a free demonstration in order to convince you of its superiority.

Write now

BHIMJI JAYRAJ & Co.,

251, HORNBY ROAD, FORT

BOMBAY.

42 Keys

Single Shift.

O.B. 577

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Feb. 4th.

		Bales.
Total Bags	Sales at Liverpool	1,000
,,	,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
,,	,, Sales of East Indian	..
,,	,, Imports	9,000
Mid. American Spots		17.63
Egyptian F.G.F. sakels		27.30
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	Mar.	23.62
	May	22.56
	July	21.75
New Orleans opening 10 a.m.	Mar.	24.07
	May	22.97

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 4th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	..
March	15.76+29
April	14.75+33
May	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 4th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	16.80+20
March	15.53+ 8
April	14.39— 3
May	13.01+ 6
June	12.80
July	12.60
Aug.	12.30
Sept.	12.00

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Feb. 4th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	27.30 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 4th.

M.G.	Bengal Good	14.54
,, ,,	Fully Good	15.04
,, ,,	Fine	15.41
,, No. 1	Oomra Good	16.57
,, ,, ,,	Fully Good	17.07
,, ,, ,,	Fine	17.32
,, Broach	Good	16.92
,, ,,	Fully Good	17.17
,, ,,	Fine	17.42

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..
,, Exports to Great Britain	..
,, ,, to Continent	12,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	1,000
Demand Bills	Nominal
Silver Commercial Bars	14½
	4.75.75
	101½

New York, Jan. 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..
,, Exports to Great Britain	..
,, ,, to Continent	12,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	14,000
Demand Bills	Nominal
Silver Commercial Bars	14½
	4.75.75
	101½

New York, Feb. 8th.

Futures at New York Mar.	21.50+3
,, May.	20.47—3
Spot Cotton at New York	25.00 Unchgd.

MAILS.

London, Feb. 3rd.

The Bombay Mails of the 10th ulto., were delivered here to-day.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	

London, Jan 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	

London, Feb. 3rd.

Rentes 3%	66
Bar Silver Spot	Not received
Closing Tone of Silver:—	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 1/2
,, ,, ,, 3 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	53½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	53½
Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loan	70½
Government Securities 3 %	61
Rs: On London at Paris France	25.97½

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Best English Lathes from 6' to 28'
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes.
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines.
Wooden Lathes.
Derrick's Crane.
Wheel Cutting Machines.
Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard English Make.
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Paxman's Steam Engine of 300 B.H.P.

For further particulars and prices apply to

E. K. PALIA & CO.

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED

Fresh stock of MICHELIN and other well known TYRES, Motor car and Motor cycle accessories.

ROYAL MOTOR CO.

Opposite Imperial Cinema.

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY 4.

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 3rd.

5½ % 1929-47	£88½
4½ % 1925-45	£90½
5 % War	995

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 3rd.

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds.

Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroszepore usual bold per ton in Bags	510
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in Bags quoted	520
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in Bags	480
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in Bags	540
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) per ton in Bags	500
Toria Rapeseed per ton in Bags	515

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£102
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£87½
Hard Spelter	132
Yellow Metal	1
Hard Spelter	35

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Aug. Nominal	24/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July.-Aug: Sellers	28/0

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Buyers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	2/1½

Tone:—Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Feb. 11.

The Marwadi, bazaar opened at Rs. 556½ for Fully Good Broach April-May, and after fluctuating between Rs. 555 and Rs. 557 declined to Rs. 550, and later on to Rs. 545. The tone was quiet and buyers were scarce. At about 4 p.m. the rate had further declined to Rs. 542/43, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 544. At Coloba the market opened at Rs. 545, advanced to Rs. 547/48 and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little doing.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	551
Fully Good Bengal	March	413
Fine Oomras	,,	497

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 11TH Feb. 1919.

		Rs:
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	544
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	March	412
Fine M. G. Oomras	March	482
Good M. G. Southerns	May-June	539

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	430	420	405	390	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	423	413	398	383	,,
M.G. Khandesh	...	462	447	432	,,
M.G. Oomras No 3	487	477	462	...	,,
M.G. Oomras No 4	...	462	447	432	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 10th Feb. 1919.

Cotton	14,858	bales.
Wheat	11,681	Qwts.
Linseed	3,341	,,
Rape, etc.	10	,,
Gingellyseed	Nil	
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	924	,,
Castorseed	62	,,
Rice	Nil	
Myrabollams	3,148	,,
Cottonseed	7,456	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	
Grams	4,647	,,
Jowar	920	,,
Maize	118	,,
Barley	Nil	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 11th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	as.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	77	0	0	11	8	0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-50	76	0	0	11	4	0
,, Karachi Bangia	76	0	0	11	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0	11	8	0
,, Cawnpore	11	0	0	11	8	0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0	12	8	0
Linseed Brown Bold	..			..		
,, Thin	..			..		
Teaseed White 85-15	100	0	0	..		
,, Gajar 75-25	95	0	0	..		
,, Gajar 50-50	90	0	0	..		
,, Black	85	0	0	..		
Poppyseed, White	15	8	0	16	0	0
Groundnuts	98	0	0	..		
Barley	55	0	0	8	0	0
Mowraseed	7	4	0	..		
Castorseed	65	13	0	..		

Forward	Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat April May	9	10	6
Linseed May-	13	8	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 11th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Bank Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 5½
Fres. Demand	193
American Dollars	280
Hongkong	216
Shanghai	331½
Japan	145½
Singapore	157

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay 11th February 1919.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 29-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a, 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a, Fr. 201-8.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 145.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 142.4.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 219-8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 338.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs 157.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the Nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47, 92.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 98-12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent Terminal Loan, 95.
3½ per cent Paper, 75.
4½ per cent Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 83.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent Municipl Tansa, 93.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 92.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was fairly steady chiefly on account of Btars Covering in view of the Profit Tax Bills being postponed till the 19th instant.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2060; Swan 590; Simplex 677½; Shapurji 120; Pearls 540; Madhowji 2075; Luxmi Cotton 1800; Kohinoor 1227½; Currimbhoy 337½; Kastoorchand 1050; Indian Bleaching 167½; Fialay 485; Fazulbhoy 705; David 605; Crescent 221-4; Colaba 1535; Century 415; Ry. Cotton 605; Bombay Dyeing 1445; Bundi 27; Katni Ordinary 260; Katni Deferred 1360; Tata New Deferred 450; Tata Old Deferred 1120; Tata Ordinary 237½; Shivrajpur 38½; Alcock 875; Burma 857½; Bombay Tramway 497½; Bombay Steam 340; Tata Hydro. 1232.8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2065; Swan 590; Simplex 675; Shahpurji 121½; Pearls 540; Madhowji 2080; Kohinoor 1225; Currimbhoy 340; Kastoorchand 1050; Indian Bleaching 160; Finlay 4824; Fazulbhoy 705; David 609; Crescent 222½; Colaba 1530; Century 412½; Bombay Cotton 602½; Bombay Dying 1445; Bundi 26½; Katni Ordinary 265; Katni Deferred 1360; Tata New Deferred 450; Tata Old Deferred 1127½; Tata Ordinary 236½; Shivraipur 38; Alcocks 880; Bombay Burma 857½; Bombay Tramway 495; Bombay Steam 340; Tata Hydro. 1230.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

In absence of any news from Delhi regarding the Excess Profits Tax market ruled quiet and unchanged, although there was a substratum of steadiness in evidence and prices generally were well maintained. In the jute section Barnagores changed hands at Rs. 129/8. Ex-dividend Kamarhatty were done at Rs. 566 and Waverleys at Rs. 130/4. There was not much inquiry for coal shares, but Bokaro and Ramghur again recorded Rs. 30, while Patmohnas were done up to Rs. 13/8. New Manbhoom Rs. 40/4. Singarans were in request and changed hands freely. In the industrial section favourite stocks were well patronised and moderate business was reported. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burra Dhemo 14, Bakaro and Ramghur 20, Burrakur 51, Ghusick 23/4, Kasta 7/4, New Manbhoom 40/4, Pandeveswar 12/8, Patmohna 13/8, Searsors 13, Samla Kendra 21, Singaran "A" 10/12, Singaran "B" 11/8, Sowardih 23/12.

Jute:—Barnagore 129/8, Budge-Budge 523, Empire 55/8, Howrah 31, Hooghly 109, Kamarhatty 562, Kanknarrah 505, Kinnison 776, Northbrook 52/1, Reliance 34/4, Standard ord 513, Waverley 13/12.

Tea:—Gohpur 13/4, Sirissia 11, 11/4.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 23/8, Bisra Stone and Lime 40/8, Calcutta Ice 18/12, Chemical Industries 26/8, Furkating Saw Mills 12/12, Kumardhubi Engineering 55, Kangra Valley Slate 210.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent, was quoted at Rs. 74 to Rs. 74/4 and small lots at Rs. 74/6 to Rs. 74/10.

THE WANKANER STATE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 30th ultimo, under the heading of "Guzerat Notes" I find some criticism of the step of the Wankaner State in arranging for the safe deposit of its subjects' valuable property the State treasury. Your correspondent says that this virtually amounts to a confession of weakness and advises the State to increase the police force, open cheap grain shops and relief works and allow the subjects to bear arms in self-defence. As regards the last of the remedies suggested, I am afraid your correspondent knows absolutely nothing as to how stringently the Arms Act is imposed upon Native States and how difficult it is for them to procure a sufficient supply of firearms in these days, in order to arm their police force suitably, let alone the subjects. Your correspondent while advising the State in this manner was probably dreaming of those days of future India when the obnoxious provisions of the Arms Act will be removed for ever. As regards opening cheap grain shops your correspondent little knows that there is already in existence for the last nine months (before famine was actually declared or foreseen) a cheap grain shop in Wankaner very well organised and ably conducted by a mixed committee of officials and non-officials which is giving substantial relief to the poor. The writer of the present letter is a non-official member of the said committee. Again the State has altogether exempted from customs duty the import of grains belonging to a syndicate which has undertaken to supply the public at cost price plus a little fixed profit and the said syndicate is being liberally financed by the State without charging any interest. As regards opening relief works I may inform you that we are actually short of labour for our ordinary requirements and there is plenty of work for the labouring classes at present. The State has several famine relief schemes ready for employing any amount of labour in the coming months if a sufficient number is forthcoming. I may also add here that our Ruler with exceptional farsightedness had stored up large amounts of cheap grains like Juwar and Banti in past years as also plenty of fodder by means of big hay stacks. The State is at present giving 1,000 lbs. of grass to its cultivators and to the general public at rates much cheaper than anywhere else. It is owing to these precautions that the pinch of famine is not so excessive here as in corresponding parts of Guzerat or any other part of British India, where famine relief largely has to depend upon public subscriptions and so much upon the financial grants of the Government.

The notification in question is purely voluntary and was the outcome of a public demand owing to absence of places of safe deposit like Banks, etc., existing in important cities of British India. The idea was to secure a safeguard and to prevent the commission of murders and such other offences for the sake of valuables on the part of desperadoes coming from other parts of Kathiawar, which as you know consists of several small States and Talukas. As a matter of fact upto this time no instance such robberies has occurred and your correspondent should rest assured that the State is realising its duty and doing its best in these critical days without courting any publicity for all that it is doing. In view of the above facts, I think it was unfair on the part of your correspondent to rush into print and draw his own fantastic conclusions about the notification without knowing the actual state of things in our place.—Yours, etc.

A CITIZEN OF WANKANER.

Wankaner, February 7.

GUJERAT EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

RECORD OF WORK IN 1917-18.

The Gujarat Educational League has just issued its report of work during 1917-18, from which it appears that it has been doing some very useful work. Its membership at present stands at 190, which is 40 more than what it was last year.

Its practical activities cover reading rooms, libraries and native gymnasyms. There are 83 reading rooms under its control at present. They are distributed as follow:—18 in Ahmedabad, 28 in Kaira, 4 in the Panchmahals, 24 in Surat and 7 in Broach. It has also started libraries in 10 villages. It has been decided to start libraries in 16 more villages. Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas has donated Rs. 5,000 to the League for work in this direction.

The League has employed Mr. A. B. Purani for spreading a network of gymnasyums throughout the whole of Gujarat. Such gymnasyums have been started at Nadiad, Dharmaj, Anand and Surat under his guidance. Over and above these activities the League has been doing good propagandist work in educational matters. It presented a petition with about a thousand signatures to the Governor of Bombay for making Gujarati the medium of instruction in secondary schools.

Big donations received during the year included the following: Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas Rs. 3,000; Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai Rs. 1,000; and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi is the president of the Executive Committee of the Conference of this year.

THE CLERKDOM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have read with interest several letters that have appeared in your esteemed paper during the past few weeks, and carefully noted the various needs and suggestions of a great many members of the clerical profession. The complaints and suggestions all put together amount to this:—Clerks want decent salaries; reasonable hours of service; adequate payment of overtime; regular annual holidays; well-lighted, healthy lodgings; provision for old-age; monetary assistance; employment; benevolent funds and above all *status*. But few seem to think of the way to success. Clerks when effectively combined can secure a recognised status, carrying with it an adequate standard of remuneration, in the same way as the members of other skilled trades and professions have done. But *proper organization and strength* are essential if anything of a permanent or far reaching character is to be achieved. With such organization, the results aspired for by clerks, can be very well achieved. And the more complete the organization (i.e. the more clerks inside the Union and the less there are outside its ranks) the more complete will be the success. Your correspondents can help towards this desirable consummation *firstly* by joining the Union themselves and *secondly* by inducing their colleagues to join also. If the conditions of their service are unsatisfactory they must join in order to improve the same. If, on the other hand, they are so fortunate as to enjoy adequate remuneration and good conditions, they must join to help others less fortunate, for by doing so they, besides doing a duty, will also be safeguarding their own position. The discontented are a standing menace to the contented. This is all we can say to our comrades serving as clerks in this busy City. They need not cast aspersions on the "Clerks' Union" which is in its infancy and is humbly plodding on according to the best of its ability.—Yours, etc.,

M. NORONHA,
R. M. WAGLE,
Honorary Secretaries,
Clerks' Union.

21, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Feb. 6.

POSTPONEMENT OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly spare room in your paper for the publication of the following few lines?

The question of the postponement of the University examinations this year—it appears—is given a set-aback to. It is a most regrettable act on the part of those who are supposed to be taking all the care for, and every interest in, students. The present question concerns the student-world most and it is a most vital question, particularly from the viewpoint of medical students of G. M. C. The reasons why we are eager for the postponement are as follows:—

(1) In the first place, we had to suffer a considerable loss of time in these days of "Attacks and Deaths" by that all devouring devil "Influenza."

(2) Our last examinations—medical I mean—were held in November last instead of October as usual; and consequently, here too, we are the unfortunate losers of our precious time on account of the practicals being taken in our college practical classes.

(3) To crown all this, this wretched Cholera came in and we are again victims suffering tremendous losses of precious lectures and demonstrations of our learned professors, the college being closed. And none can foretell how long it will remain so.

(4) The last but not the least important of the reasons is that we are—as it were—compelled by the University authorities, to appear for the examination without completing our course—particularly experimentals and pharmacy practicals—as stated in the curriculum, which we will never be able to do "until and unless extra time is granted to us."

I cannot stop my pen before I express my earnest hope that this will receive a kind consideration of the Syndicate.—Yours, etc.,

A MEDICAL STUDENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me through the column of your valued paper to ventilate the grievances of the many medical students, who are appearing for the coming examination.

It is well known that Byculla side is the most affected place by cholera and the Principal of the college did well to close the college till the cholera mortality goes down to twenty. The course of study is not completed as yet and what is more important, the practical work is left unfinished. In view of the present circumstances it will take a long time for the normal time to come and no time will be left for going through the work.

May I, therefore, on behalf of the many students, request the Syndicate either to postpone the examination or to curtail the matter for examination.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

MEDICO.

Feb. 6.

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LOOK OUT.] [LOOK OUT.

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ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races:—Second day, at Mahaluxhmi Race Course. First race starts at 3-10 p.m.

Khan Bahadur Dr. J. K. Daji's public lecture on "The causes and prevention of cholera, influenza, plague and other contagious diseases", Bombay Sanitary Institute Hall, Princess Street, 5-45 p.m. (B. T.).

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong, via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13.

Mails consisting of superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S. S. "Dilwara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 13th instant.

The P. & O. Company's S.S. "Khiva" with the outward Mails of the 16th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEB. 14.

Supplementary mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at 6.30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7.0, 8-45, and 10.30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of the Commanding Officer and Officers of the 1st F. S. Gn. Bn. South Staffordshire Regt., their Band will play a programme of music at the Bombay Races, to-day.

BAND AT WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.

By kind permission of his Excellency the Governor's Band will play at the Willingdon Sports Club, to-day at 5-30 p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1/17th B. B. and C. I. Ry. Battn. (I. D. F.) will play this evening a programme of music under the Direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Esplanade Bandstand from p.m. (S.T.).

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. S. S. Nagoya which left Bombay on the 11th ultimo arrived in London on Friday, the 7th instant. All well.

ARTICLED CLERKS EXAMINATION.

An examination of Articled Clerks will be held in the Office of the Commissioner, High Court, on Monday the 10th, Tuesday the 11th, Wednesday the 12th and Thursday the 13th March, 1919.

FREE INOCULATION AGAINST CHOLERA

As there is now practically very little demand, free inoculation against Cholera will be continued this week at the following places only (1) Head Municipal Offices, and (2) Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, from 12 noon to 2 p.m. (S. T.) and (3) at the Office of the District Registrar, No. 8 District, Forae Road, from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.

No inoculation will be done at any of the other notified centres and the work will be stopped after Saturday 15th instant even at the three centres specified above.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

The Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, publishes the following account of the Bombay Plague Relief Fund for the year ending 31st December 1918:—

Balance on 1-1-1918 in the Bank of Bombay (Current Account) Rs. 356-14-7; Fixed Deposit Rs. 1,200; In hand Rs. 14-0-7; Rs. 1,570-15-2; Amount received as donation during the year Rs. 316-6-6; Rs. 1,887.5-8.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount disbursed from 1-1-1918 to 31-12-1918 for affording relief to those rendered destitute Rs. 16; Rs. 1,871.5-8.

Balance available on 1-1-1919 in hand Rs. 14-0-7; Fixed Deposit with the Bank of Bombay Rs. 1,200; With the Bank of Bombay on 1-1-1919 in current account Rs. 657-5-1; Rs. 1,871.5-8.

INSULTING AN UNWORTHY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Calcutta message appearing in your Wednesday's issue describing the very improper and unchristian conduct of the authorities of the Calcutta C. M. S. College makes the most painful reading. Their action in casting the image of Saraswati brought into the College Hostel by some students, into the dustbin is an unpardonable insult not only to the Hindu Students of the College but to all Hindus in general. The Hindus worship the Goddess of Learning and to them as you know the image of Saraswati is most sacred. Your readers will remember the recent trouble that arose over the tension of Muslim feeling caused by the article which appeared in the "Indian Daily News", and how the weak-kneed and erratic attitude of the Government of Bengal caused profound discontent. I wonder what his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay with that experience before him is going to do in the case of this most unwarranted and inexcusable outrage committed by Christian missionaries on the deepest feelings of the Hindus. It is not open toany one to express his disapprobation of what at the worst may be styled the indiscipline of a few students, in inflicting a whole community. It is this kind of behaviour that produces a great tension of feelings and it is the duty of the Government of Bengal to take severe action in this matter. Is there no law, no regulation, no principle or sense of propriety and common decency to govern these mischievous people who behave in the manner of the Calcutta Missionary College authorities.?—Yours, etc.,

G. S. R.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

PARSI COMMUNITY.

FORMATION OF AN ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday evening at the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution, Fort, Bombay, the adjourned meeting of the leading members of the Parsi community was held, under the presidency of Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy when further consideration was given to the question of the advisability of staring an organisation to inculcate sound views on political, educational and other questions and to promote such activities may tend to further the progress of the community in various directions.

Many of the members, who were present on the first meeting which came off last week, were also present yesterday, as well as a few others.

The report of the first meeting appeared in our last Sunday issue.

Dr. N. N. Katrak, supporting the proposition of Mr. H. J. Bhabha, said that it would be far better if the association proposed to be formed should confine its scope to politics alone, as their past experience showed that although the community had now several associations, the latter did not work satisfactorily and did not command confidence of all the members of the community.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said that although he had seconded the proposition of Sir H. A. Wadya, he strongly favoured the formation of a political association only. An Association of this kind was necessary as it would awaken the community and create an interest among its members for the study of politics. It was necessary that the community should take an interest in politics which can only be done by an association like the one now proposed.

WANTED A PARSI UNION.

Mr. R. P. Masani said that the community's prime need was a Parsi Union which could bring all the members of the community together in its best interests. It was very heart-rending, he said, to find strifes and discords now existing in the community doing great damage to its best interests. He then moved an amendment as under:—

"That this meeting is of opinion that it is desirable to have an association for the cultivation and dissemination of sound views on political, educational and economic questions, and for taking such action, as occasion demands, for the furtherance of the welfare and progress of the Parsi community in these directions."

Mr. Phirozsha Jehangir Murzban seconded the amendment.

Mr. H. P. Mody then withdrew his amendment, as also Sir Hormasji, A. Wadya his proposition, in favour of the amendment moved by Mr. Masani.

Mr. Masani's amendment was then put to the vote and carried by a large majority.

The amendments of Mr. Bhabha and Mr. Taleyarkhan were next put to the vote and lost.

Mr. Masani's amendment was then carried as a substantive proposition.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Setna then moved that a committee be appointed to suggest what the constitution of the proposed organisation should be and on what lines it should work.

Mr. S. E. Warden seconded this proposition.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

MEDICAL RELIEF SUB-COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the Committee to draft schemes for relief work in cases of emergencies, is to meet to-morrow, may I make the following suggestions for its consideration?

The Medical Relief Sub-Committee should be made a permanent one to work in co-operation with the Bombay Municipal Health Department. Under this Committee there should be Ward-Sub-Committees in order that this Committee may have easy method of working out any scheme or schemes for the relief of the poor; to be in direct touch with the Ward Committees, there should be one or two members of this Committee in the Ward Committees, to work in co-operation with the different Voluntary Installations who are working in their own Wards, at the time of Epidemic.

The Ward Committees should go round every nook and corner of their respective Wards and make a report of the conditions to the above Committee which should forward the same with necessary suggestions for the Health Department for immediate action or forward to the Corporation, in case the matter is to be dealt with by the Corporation.

The Deputy Health Officers of the different Wards should always be in touch with the Ward Committees.

The Ward Committees should start going round their Wards the moment they are formed, and report to this Committee the different conditions of the Wards (insanitary), within a definite period.

In case of emergency—that is, if the condition of any particular place is such as to affect the healths of the people seriously, the Ward Committees should take necessary steps with the help of th Deputy Health Officer of that particular affected Ward.

This Committee after inspecting the different Wards, should tackle the Housing problem of the lower and the lower-middle class people and also make suggestions to the Government as they are considering the Housing problem of Bombay.

The moment the symptoms of epidemic are known, this Committee should call for all the private institutions, who are willing to co-operate with the Health Department, and ask them to let them know the places they are going to start relief-work and the number of workers. Then this Committee in co-operation with the Health Department should divide the work in such a way as to do he relief work by dividing the affected areas into different parts and allot the same for the different institutions and the Health Department.

The Health Department and the different private institutions, should co-operate with each other and help themselves and work as quickly as possible.

As far as possible the working bodies, at the time of epidemics, should have Mobile-dispensaries, with an ambulance attached to it.

The Ambulance-cars of the Municipality and the private bodies should arrange themselves in such a way, that is to wait at th specified places of the affected area, as th patient may be removed quickly to the Hospital.

The Corporation should be ready with a scheme to put into practice the moment the necessity occurs, to arrange for more temporary hospitals.—Yours, etc.,

ANANTRAM VAIKUNTHRAM.

Bombay, February 11.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CONSIDERATION OF CITY MUNICIPAL BILL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

The Madras Legislative Council met again this morning at the Council chamber. On the motion of Dewan Bahadur Rajagopala Chari the debate on the remaining amendments on the Madras Agricultural Pests Bill was adjourned till to-morrow and the consideration of the City Municipal Bill was proceeded with.

Dewan Bahadur Rajagopala Chari then presented the Select Committee's report on the Madras City Municipal Bill and moved that the same be taken into consideration at once. The motion was carried. A number of amendments relating to various clauses of the Bill were then moved by the Hon. members.

Mr. T. Rangachari moved an addition of proviso to the clause relating to the appointment of the Commissioner, who was to be the chief executive officer of the Corporation, to the effect "provided that before making such appointment the Governor in Council shall call upon the Council to nominate not less than three persons for the purpose."

Mr. Rajagopala Chari replied that the amendment, if accepted, would lead to friction and would weaken the hands of Government. The amendment was rejected.

Another clause in the Bill upon which there was some discussion was that relating to the constitution of the Council. The Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan moved the substitution of the following sub-clause:—"Thirty elected by thirty divisions and six elected by six Muslim divisions." The motion was lost. An alternative amendment by the same mover introducing another sub clause providing for six elected divisional Muslim councillors was also lost.

Motions suggesting that the Madras Trades' Association be represented by two instead of three and the South Indian Chamber of Commerce by three instead of two councillors were similarly lost. The Bill provided that the Governor-in-Council may at any time remove the Commissioner from office and shall do so if at a special meeting of the Council called for the purpose not less than thirty-three voted for such a removal. An amendment was moved that "thirty" be substituted for "thirty-three" and this was rejected.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A VOTER.

Another proposal which elicited considerable discussion related to the qualifications of a voter. Stress was laid by some members on residential qualification. Dr. T. M. Nair, who had been nominated as a special member to discuss the Bill, laid stress on the residential qualification of the voter and pointed that none other than those who resided in the municipal area ought to have a franchise. Mr. Rangachari contended that residence ought not to be an essential condition for the franchise and observed that owners of houses should not be deprived of a vote.

CITY MUNICIPAL BILL.

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

Among the amendments moved towards the close of yesterday's meeting of the Madras Legislative Council on the City Municipal Bill one was intended to confer franchise upon university graduates and another for making women eligible for councillorship. Both amendments were lost. It was pointed ont in the case of the former that the test of the franchise in the Bill was residence and rate-paying and that graduates would be enabled to vote as rate-payers. As regards women standing for election it was pointed out that under the present Bill women would get franchise, but the time was not quite yet for making women eligible for councillorship.

At to-day's meeting of the Council there was some discussion upon the question relating to disqualification for a councillor. The Bill provided that any person, if he is interested in subsisting contract made with or any work being done for a corporation except as shareholder other than a director in an incorporated company shall be disqualified. Mr. J. H. Thonger proposed this clause be deleted. After discussion in which most of the hon. members expressed themselves against the proposal, the motion was withdrawn. One of the clauses of the Bill provided that the Commissioner may sanction any estimate, the amount of which does not exceed Rs. 10,000 it was proposed to substitute 2,500 for 10,000. The motion was rejected.

GRIEVANCES OF THE GOVT. DOCKYARD CLERKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The appearance of many letters in the issues of the "Chronicle" of the 3rd and 8th instants emboldens me to suggest through the medium of your journal to my colleagues in the Dockyard that they should seriously think of placing the question of their grievances with a firm of solicitors who should be instructed to communicate with the Director, and if unsuccessful, with the Government of India. The writer of this has consulted a firm of solicitors who were very much moved by the sad tale and are willing to undertake the work on moderate terms.—Yours, etc.,

ROTTEN ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the attitude of some of the Dockyard tin gods, such as the Chief Clerk, who was solely responsible for the delay of about 10 months in forwarding to the Viceroy the memorial from the clerks, praying, for revision of scale of pay which was submitted in July 1916, and which was ultimately despatched in response to several reminders from the Government of India, I venture to suggest that they should either approach some honourable members of the Viceroy's Council and have their grievances represented by means of interpellations, through them, or they should engage a competent solicitor for the purpose. Trusting they will take up the suggestion in right earnest and begin to work before it is too late.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-DOCKYARD PRUSSIANISM.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO A SCUFFLE.

SEVERAL HURT A CHILD FATALLY.

A quarrel took place a few days ago among some "Mangs" and "garudees" residing in huts in a field behind the Parel Mill, Bombay, and employed in the different mills in Bombay. It would appear that one Dadu and his brother Sravania owed Rs. 40 to one Shunker Malbari. It is alleged that at 6 p.m. on the 2nd instant Shunker was seated on the "otla" outside his hut with his son Sadu, aged three years, in his lap, when Dadu and Sravania with four others came there. Shunker demanded his money, when Dadu said he would not pay unless compelled to, and, it is alleged, shouted "maro." It is further alleged that all the six persons began to throw stones at Shunker, one of which, thrown by Sravania and aimed at Shunker, unfortunately hit the child on the head. Another stone struck Shunker, who also received a wound alleged to have been inflicted by one Pattia with a knife. Shunker's wife Radhi came running and a stone also struck her. She was taking away the child to the police, when, it is further alleged, Sravania, at Dadu's instruction, struck her on the legs to prevent her going. Shunker's cousin on coming to their assistance was also struck with a stone.

The police, on being communicated with removed the child, Shunker, Radhi, Devu, and Shunker's mother Naji, to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where they were treated and allowed to go home. The mother of the child refused to allow it to remain in hospital and took it home with her. The condition of the child grew worse and it was brought back to the hospital by the parents on the 4th instant. It died on the night of the 9th instant, the cause of death being fracture of the base of the skull.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, Bombay, yesterday, touching the death of the child. Dadu and five others, arrested by the police, were present. Khan Saheb Mir Ahmedally, Inspector of Police, led the evidence.

The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the skull, sustained by the deceased in the course of an assault committed upon his parents by the six suspected persons.

INJUSTIC TO TELEGRAPH CLERKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly publish this small grievance of telegraph clerks in one of your columns of your valuable paper.

Now Sir, the revised scale of pay for telegraphists, telegraph masters and deputy superintendents and of the superior traffic branch is sanctioned, one from 1st January, 1919, and the other from 1st March, 1919, but what about the poor clerks who have to pass a miserable life since the outbreak of war! Now the war is over, several memorials and reminders were submitted both to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and the Viceroy but to no purpose. I presume the D. G. and the Government of India are still ignoring the difficulties of clerks. It may be pointed out that the clerks, are the only hardhit lot among the middle classes and in order to maintain their dignity and prestige they have had to pull on even by borrowing from the money-lenders and several leading papers have given their full sympathy towards this lot of poor clerks. Will the Government of India now at least see their way to sanction the substantial revised time-scale of pay and relieve the poor lot of clerks from the miserable condition?—Yours, etc.

HARDHIT CLERK.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

SHORTER WORKING HOURS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me a little space in your valuable journal to suggest that the working hours in the docks might be shortened a bit. At present the docks staffs work from 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m., (ten hours a day) with a recess of one hour for partaking of meals, this is somewhat a long pull particularly as the majority of those working in the docks reside at Dadar, Bandra, Andheri, Thana and other suburbs. Why not fix 8-30 a.m., as the time to start work and 5-30 p.m., as closing time; this would be very convenient to all and would very much improve the health of the employees to say nothing besides of the better working of the staffs in the docks. The hours at present are far too long and men who leave the docks at 6-30 p.m., after work get to their homes at 8-30 and 9 p.m., by the local trains, returning again during the early hours of the morning (4-30 a.m., and 5 a.m.) to reach the docks in time to start work the next day. We hope now that shorter working hours are being conceded to employees in various places of business and at Home where climatic conditions are not so bad as they are here, the Port Trustees will think it high time to take this matter into their consideration and set matters right at an early date.—Yours, etc.

"A SYMPATHIZER."

BARODA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, Feb. 11.

The annual lawn tennis championship tournaments at Baroda under patronage of his Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar, which begin on 3rd March, give promise of a very interesting sport this year. Many wellknown players from all over India have signified their intentions of participating in the tournament. Besides Cleem, Jagatmohanlal, Bharpursingh and Narsingdas from Upper India, Wagle, Chinmalgund, Fyzee and Rangarao from Bombay are likely to come. The executive will also get up ladies' singles, doubles, and mixed, if sufficient entrants are forthcoming. In addition to other entertainments during the Tennis week at Baroda there will probably be a Gymkhana Race meeting.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

FORECAST.

From the manner he won on Saturday, last, we consider that HUNYADI will be hard to beat in spite of his handicap. SANTICOLA who placed second in the Kiosh Plate of 1 mile and 3 furlongs at Calcutta when she carried 8-6 is the only one likely to come near him. FUGLE LADY should place third. ADELAIDE seems too old now to fight a finish, DLOTELLE is too heavy CLAIMA has shown no form this season to justify backing him, and DECORUM is unreliable above 8 stones. MEMENTO has too much weight, the distance is against her and she has had too much racing already.

On form BIRTHDAY CLOTHES has the best chance. In the Importers' Plate last Saturday he ran prominently till the bend. He placed third in the York Plate in good company, placed second in the Chester Plate (1 mile) and in the mile race, the Ascot Plate, ran third behind CARYANDA and BRENDAN. It is hard to see how he can be beaten to-day. PENNY PIE who is in excellent form should place and ATHLETE ought to be in the picture.

If Fred Northmore ride HAKUM he will be a hard nut to crack in the Bombay Derby in spite of the belief that EARL, who will be ridden by Ruiz, is considered a moral certainty. COLLINGWOOD and KAYID, in spite of their weight, should not be neglected, both of them are redoubtable champions over this distance weight or no weight. The others are negligible quantities. HAKUM is rightly preferred by his stable to MANDIL who has lost form.

An interesting race will be the Melbourne Plate in which several competitors have equal chances. On form TAGAMOR should win easily. It is stated that his stable companion, WILLIAM THE BEAU, is equally good. OROS is reported to be very dangerous and may upset all calculations to-day. ARDVRECK has a poor chance over this distance and LANGEINOR is still an unknown quantity in spite of his several runs, DERSINGHAM may find the weight still too heavy. SAMPIER, KINSALE and TOOTSIE are out of it. ANTHRACITE with this weight is always a good fluke. NECESSITY may start in the Malabar Hill Plate.

In the Malabar Hill Plate VERGE will easily beat QUARRYMAN.

In the Adelaide Plate the fight will be between KING'S HEAD and WAYNFLETE, both of whom have fought with CRESSET. WAYNFLETE if start should win and KING'S HEAD place. CICATRIX may upset. The rest are outclassed.

From the manner he own the Broome Plate last Saturday, DORI should win the Folkestone Plate easily to-day, FINE TROUT is sure to secure a place in spite of 10-2 and SOUTH STAR is a good third place. The Fluke is BELLE SYME.

SECOND DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

Wednesday, 12th February, 1919.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 600.

Mr. R. R. S.	Cyanite	9 10
Mr. J. C. Galstaun	Gunning	9 6
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank		
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh	Francis Armand	9
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh	Eagle's Nest	9
Mr. Pine	Penny Pie	8 12
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus	Red Quill	8 9
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Summer Thyme	8
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Royal Band	8 6
Mr. Downes	Treddle	8
Aga Coochick Shah	Birthday Clothes	8
Mr. Kelso	Miss Rollestone	8
Mr. N. Begmahomed	Bright Bird	7 10
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla	Athlete	7 8
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdas		
	Country Lad	7
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior	Dress	7
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Enchantment	7 2

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 600.

Mr. R. R. S.	Waynflete	9 12
Mr. M. Goculdas	Camberley	9
Mr. P. B. Avasia	Redspear	9
Mr. Pine	Bellicose	9 5
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	County Cricket	8 3
Mr. M. Goculdas	Cicatrix	8 10
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan		
	Premiere	8
Mr. E. A. Gubbay	Little Trout	8
Mr. A. Hope	Glassbury	8 1
Mr. Downes	Tollendal	7
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee	Lucky Queen	7 9
Mr. J. K. Irani	King's Head	7
Mr. Downes	Billy Bawn	7
Mr. Garrick	Vice Chamberlain	7

THE POWAI PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Memento	9 13
Mr. A. Hope	Hunyadi	9 11
Mr. E. A. Gubbay	Flotelle	9
Mr. A. J. De Souza	Claim A	9
Mr. S. D. Magrabi	Decorum	8
Mrs. D. C. Robinson	Santicola	8
Mr. Guthrie	Fugle Lady	7
Mr. T. Tejpal	Adelaide II	6 10
Mr. N. Begmahomed	Mintspear	6

THE FOLKESTONE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400.

Mr. S. D. Magrabi	Fine Trout	10 2
Mr. Dale	Nerissa	9 12
Mr. Noble	Checkmate	8 7
Mr. J. P. D. Walen	(Potch) Dori	8 7
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan		
	Motor Wrap	8 3
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley	Peculiar Julia	8
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior		
	Little Eve	8 0
Mr. Guthrie	Meridian	7 13
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore	Japonette	7 11
Mr. Toogood	South Star	7 11
Mrs. H. J. K. Mehta	Belle Syme	7 10
Mr. D. C. Cooper	Rare Ruby	7 2
Mr. Heath	Lucky Thought	7 0

THE MELBOURNE PLATE.—Distance furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 12,000; second, Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,000.

Mr. J. Merven	Dersingham	9 1
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee		
	Triple Alliance	9
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey		
	Langeinor	8 13
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Ardvreck	8 9
Mr. Guthrie	Sampier	8 6
Mr. J. C. Galstaun	Oros	8
Mr. M. Goculdas	Tagamor	8 3
Mr. R. R. S.	Kinsale	7 11
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh	(late Life)	
	Necessity	7 10
Mr. M. Goculdas	William The Beau	7 7
Mr. Guthrie	Anthracite	7 6
Mr. Guthrie	Tootsie	7 4

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 12,000; second, Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,000.

Mr. M. Goculdas	Verge	9 3
Mr. R. R. S.	Quarryman	9 3
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh	(late Life)	
	Necessity	8
Mr. R. R. S.	Patrick	7 10
Mr. T. Tejpal	Glass Rock	7 10

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Collingwood	9 11
Mr. R. R. S.	Kayid	9 13
Mr. R. R. S.	Dartmoor	9
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan		
	Earl	8 8
Mr. Ali bin Talib	Mandil	8
Aga Coochick Shah	Longboat	8 3
Messrs. Noble and Pine	Tasmania	7 8
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Palermo	7
Mr. A. Hurgany	All Joy	7
Mr. Ali bin Talib	(Merrily) Hakum	6
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan		
	Look Out	6

A HOCKEY MATCH.

On the 9th instant, an interesting Hockey Match was played on the Y. M. C. A. ground adjoining the Catholic Gymkhana between the Mahim Jolly Sporting Club vs. The Girgaum Sporting Club. A large crowd witnessed, the match till the end of the play. The game was all fair play. The M. J. S. C. beat the G. S. C. by two goals to nil.

INSIDE TOTE PREMISES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Are the public allowed inside the Tote premises to back? For the last race a friend asked me to get him a 100 win. There was a crush at that window (I heard a Parsi in front of me pleading for his ticket on No. 2), and on looking through the bars I noticed two men—a European and a Mahomedan with a red fez and glasses—inside. The European was talking to the operator, while the Mahomedan was standing in the centre, looking satisfied and amused. He was no tote-man. What licence have these two men to be there? Harrison and Co., be they ever so late, should not as members of the public be admitted inside to be served before others, but must take their turn or come earlier.

What has become of the second operator at the ladies' window? There should be two on a Saturday.—Yours, etc.

UNCLE.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

FINAL OF VETERANS' DOUBLES HANDICAP.

Colonel Low and Colonel Burton vs. W. Reid and L. Barraclough, at 5-15 p.m., on 12th February, 1919.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

103 DEATHS ON MONDAY.

There were 126 attacks and 103 deaths from cholera on Monday as compared with 147 and 128 respectively on Sunday. The total mortality from all causes on Monday was 280 as against 316 on the preceding day and 122 on the corresponding day of last year. The total mortality from all causes was as follows in the different wards of the city on Monday: Fort 9, Mandvi, 30, Bhuleshwar 29, Girgaum 21, Byculla 78, Parel 33, Mahim 58, Harbour, Docks, Railways and homeless 2, and Hospitals 22.

Attacks and deaths from cholera occurred as follow in the different sections of the city on Monday.

Sections.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Upper Colaba	0	0
Middle and Lower Colaba	3	3
Fort, Southern	0	0
Fort, Northern	1	0
Esplanade	1	0
Mandvi	1	0
Chukla	2	2
Umarkhadi	1	1
Dongri	5	4
Market	2	1
Dhobi Talao	4	1
Fanaswadi	2	3
Bhuleshwar	3	3
Khara Talao	1	1
Kumbharwada	0	0
Khetwadi	1	1
Girgaum	3	2
Chowpati	0	0
Walkeshwar	0	0
Mahalakshmi	5	4
Mazagon	6	4
Tarwadi	6	6
Second Nagpada	1	1
Kamatipura	2	3
Tardeo	7	5
Byculla	11	7
First Nagpada	0	1
Parel	4	3
Sewri	3	2
Sion	8	6
Mahim	2	2
Worli	39	35
Harbour, Docks, Railways and Homless	2	2

ANOTHER EPIDEMIC?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Might I through your paper warn (I do wish I am wrong) the Health Officer and all doctors to be on watch against another attack of influenza or some such complaint from the end of this month till the end of June. It will be at its worst the end of April.—Yours, etc.

PIPE.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

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YOUR DESK IS NOT COMPLETE.

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7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other sales in the recent fire in their premises.

272 Safes supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in July, 1912.

210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

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BOMBAY.
And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Wednesday, 12th February, 1919.

STRANGLING OF INDIA.

Before introducing the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, the Home Member announced that the Government were willing that the Emergency Powers Bill should, after it became law, remain valid for three years from the conclusion of peace. The Government are said to be proceeding on the precedent of the Irish Coercion Act and have agreed on imposing a time-limit for the operation of the Emergency Powers Act when it is placed on the statute-book. We wish that the Government in congratulating themselves on the discovery of a precedent for repression, had also realised the lesson of the law they want to copy. During the three years of its operation, it was the cause of untold misery and injustice in Ireland, and we pointed out how Mr. Gladstone, whose Government was responsible for it, confessed to the failure and folly of the Coercion Act. In spite of all the pacific protestations of the Government of Mr. Gladstone, the law caused the arrest of a large number of Irish leaders and general tumult in the land. The Government are resolved on refusing the lessons of the blunder they now seek to imitate. The attitude of non-official members cannot, however, be changed in the slightest degree. We take leave to suspect that the concession of a time-limit was a stage-managed affair calculated to impress and probably intended to conciliate some of the Indian members as an offer of liberality and proof of respect for the opinion of the people. What was the basic reason of non-official opposition? It was the recognition of the fact that the Bill was, on its own merits and by its inopportuneness, full of danger to the public and capable of effecting nothing less than the frustration of its own objects. We have gone through the speeches of non-official members on the subject and it is plain that the grounds on which the Bill was opposed remain, without being in any appreciable degree affected by the concession of a time-limit. The potentialities of the Bill in the way of mischief, injustice and executive oppression are not altered by the introduction of a proviso that it will last only three years. The grounds on which the Bill was opposed stand; the iniquity of its provisions remains. The Hon. Mr. Jinnah in his speech classified the objections and the complaint about the permanence of the measure was only one of them; the question of permanence was raised to demonstrate the horror of the law if it remained as an endless nightmare. We do not want to restate the dangers of the proposed law, but we would like to emphasise the fact that the Bill cannot be allowed to pass with the assent of the people even in a denuded form; because, fundamentally, it is objectionable and, in executive hands, it will prove to be the tremendous engine of oppression it is. Anarchical crime is a matter of universal abhorrence; but let the problem be faced with firmness, and without panic, with greater trust in the abortiveness of revolution and without recourse to law which will enmesh the innocent. Public opposition to the Bill has not abated because of the time-limit; it is the substance of the Bill which is primarily abominable, and there cannot be any compromise or haggling over time-limits. We do not want the mark of criminality for a week and all negotiations about curtailing the period of its operation are to the end that there may be a sidetracking of attention or minimisation of protest.

Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

Acts professing to be limited in the duration have a tendency to become permanent. Pandit Malaviya quoted the Seditious Meetings Act, which renewed itself after expiry. To profit by the experiences of the past, let us be sure, so far as human certainties go, that the bureaucracy will, after the expiry of the Emergency Powers Act, make the usual bid for a permanent enactment. The concession of the time-limit is liable to be illusory and there is the risk of the renewal of anarchic legislation even without the advice of a Rowlatt Committee. The Criminal Law Amendment Bill is on the face of it intended to be a permanent law by virtue of its first enactment. The debate on it has once again demonstrated the principles on which non-official opposition proceeds. The hope of the Home Member that illusory or capricious concessions will go as a wedge into the ranks of non-official opposition is not happily going to be readily realised. The danger of the Bill begins with the preamble. The object of the Bill, which is to serve as a permanent and ordinary amendment to the existing Criminal Law of the land, is explained as "to deal more effectively with certain acts dangerous to the State." It is absolutely essential, supposing the proposed change in the law is necessary, that the phraseology should exclusively stipulate that it is anarchy and revolution that is contemplated. The preamble, which, of course governs the Act, must not be left vague or ambiguous or susceptible of arbitrary interpretations. Against this demand, what had the Home Member to say? "I understand," said he, "that there still exists the apprehension that the Bills are so framed that they can be used for the suppression of political movements and are not confined strictly to anarchical and revolutionary crimes, and I am asked by Dr. Sapru to make a modification of the preamble clear that the Bill is only intended to suppress anarchical crimes. With regard to the *main* Bill, I am prepared to give that assurance and I hope this will relieve the mind of my honourable friend." The answer is that it will not relieve the mind of any one, but will alarm the public; thanks to the glimpse about the operation of the Bills in future. What is the meaning of the Home Member's words? There are two Bills, of which the Emergency Bill is, of course the *main* Bill. Regarding the main Bill there is the assurance that it will be confined to anarchical crimes and revolution, but what Dr. Sapru asked for was the alteration of the preamble of the other Bill for confining its operation to like cases. That assurance was denied. Let us in passing reiterate the fact that interpretations given in the Council Chamber, whether for composing or for luring non-officials, are worthless in a Court of Law. We want all "assurances" within the cover of the statute and so long as that is not done, these remonstrances are worthless and will not serve "to relieve the mind" of any honourable friend in the Council. This is by the way. The essential point is that this Bill is not less uncalled-for and anarchical than the main Bill. Section (2) creates a new and unheard-of offence which is to be incorporated as Section 124B of the Indian Penal Code. Now Section 124A gives an exhaustive definition of Sedition together with explanations. The new addition makes the possession of a seditious document a crime on the face of it, putting it on the accused to prove that it was for a lawful purpose. The pretence is that this clause is the counterpart of Rule 25-A of the Defence of India Act. On no account can we have this loaned into ordinary law as the executive will find it easy to set the law in motion against "obnoxious" individuals. With reference to Section 124-A, of the Penal Code, Mayne says:—"If a person writes seditious words, intending them to be published, and they are afterwards published, though in a different way and to a greater extent than he had contemplated, this *completes* the offence." We have thus the essentials for the completion of the offence of sedition (124-A) fully stated. But 124-B now intended for addition, knocks out some of these essentials of the crime as it has been hitherto known, and actually invents another with the primary essential "possession" of a document. It is not a question of "plain English", as Sir George Lowndes imagines, but a serious innovation in the Penal Code. Section (3) of the new Bill invests a magistrate with the authority to order a preliminary inquiry by a police officer not below the rank of an inspector. Knowing as we do our magistrates —or any magistrate for the matter of that—and the qualities of the inspector, the section is full of the possiblities of abuse and oppression of the innocent. Leaving the section protecting the approver and legalising the promises held out to him, we hasten to Section (5), which says that an accused can have cited against him by the prosecution proofs of "voluntarily and habitually having associated with any person convicted" under Capter VI of the Penal Code. This is a monstrous clause aimed possibly for the isolation of men whom the bureaucracy would regard as dangerous and worthy of public abhorrence. The Rowlatt Report in para 177 (b) uses after the word "association" the qualification of "an incriminating kind, of course." We notice this as a departure. The Bill in its entirety must be rejected and no plea for time-limits can be offered in view of these pernicious, reactionary and vindictive clauses.

Argument Against the People.

Sir George Lowndes—it was of course no other—said by way of clinching the argument that "people who dealt with rather doubtful matters had to take the risk of being prosecuted." A more coarse way of looking at legislation, whether from the intellectual or from the moral standpoint, is inconceivable. What are "doubtful matters" coupled with "the risk of prosecution?" They should be defined, and there should be just and humane methods of testing the guilt of suspects. For that purpose are ordinary courts of law in existence and it is not for the executive to arrest and detain people because in its opinion there is some "dealing with rather doubtful matters." The late Tsar of Russia used to clear up "doubtful matters" for the understanding of the people. For instance, with reference to prohibited literature, he at one sitting banned two hundred books including Mill's Political Economy and Bryce's Commonwealth. Sir George Lowndes simply fails to hold all his faculties in possession during the discussion of serious subjects and in the slough of clownishness he goes from ankle deep to knee deep. Other arguments have been brought against the popular view concerning repression. The "Times of India" asks: "Which is better, to use special powers in a legal or circumscribed form or use them through Regulation III of 1818, or the power of issuing Ordinances which are the unfettered instruments of Government?" Now this argument presupposes that there is to be a choice between two evils. It forgets that there is nothing in the Schedule to the Bills repealing the "unfettered instruments" of the Government and putting new substitutes in their place. The Government have not abandoned them and hence in the result it is not a question of choice, but the ugly fact of piling repression on repression. Secondly, it is contended that after the period of conciliation and the consequent death of anarchy, the laws will fall into desuetude and may be repealed. The idea that Executive powers can be easily cut down in a country like India is childish. The ugly truth of repression in India is that the laws persevere in the statute book, never become a dead letter, and cannot for all practical purposes be repealed. The plea that repression will not go against legitimate political activities in the country, is demonstrable nonsense; on those who believe in purificatory processes by Executive action the truth will leave no mark. If political life there is in the country, it exists in spite of repressive laws. The people of this country will not, after their bitter experiences and with the knowledge of their rights as human beings, agree to any compromise about repressive laws. They groan as it is and this is the time for the healing remedy of emancipation.

Notes of the Day.

Viscount Grey Blind.

The "Daily Mail" undersands that Viscount Grey is blind and is learning the Braille reading and writing system. The news will be received with profound regret throughout the world. Lord Grey is barely fifty-six and his probable retirement from public life will be a severe loss to the party with which he is loyally associated and to the interests of world-peace. A more resolute believer in the possibility of a permanent peace and the establishment of a League of Nations can hardly be found among the ranks of statesmen acquainted with the difficulties of international concord. The last time he came out of his retirement in Northumberland, was for being on a deputation to President Wilson in support of the League of Nations. Early in 1915 while he was still Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, his eye-sight began to fail and he was compelled under medical advice to leave the Foreign Office for a short period. That the trouble should have grown into a permanent infirmity was scarcely expected, and the possible consequence of his retirement will be viewed with sincere regret by all who have the interests of rectitude in statesmanship at heart and who cherish the hopes of a permanent world-opinion for righteous dealings.

By Nature Shy.

The "Diarist" in the "Westminster Gazette" wrote in mail week, that, according to rumour, Lord Grey was definitely engaged in the preparation of an autobiography. As a man with distinct literary aptitude, his record is small, no doubt on account of the political pre-occupations of his career. Gladstone once observed that in his experience, he never met another man with so much aptitude for Parliamentary life and with so small an inclination for it. From 1892 to 1895 he was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from 1905 to 1916 he was Secretary of State, and, despite all accusations against him, he strove for the maintenance of peace with a caution and firmness which never put his country in the wrong, at least so far as the larger aspects of his diplomacy were concerned.

A Serious and Sad Loss.

He had no aptitude for the crookedness of ordinary diplomacy and was always free from the evil savour of his calling. He has been often blamed by hostile critics as too trustfull and as too ignorant of the realities of continental politics—a charge which gained colour from the fact that he was the least travelled of British statesmen. The responsibility for the firm and pacific efforts of July 1914, and the final decision to fight Germny primarily belongs to his credit. Henry Fawcett though blind was a politician and a member of the British Government, but it is doubtful if Lord Grey with his natural reserve will follow the example of Fawcett in his infirmity, and figure again in politics. It is a tragic misfortune.

Chirolian Effusions.

Writing in the January number of the "Fortnightly Review," Sir Valentine Chirol avers that Turkish rule has proved as harmful to the general interests and reputation of Islam as it has been disastrous to the subject races of Islam. We have read of many charges against Turkish rule, but it was reserved for Sir Valentine to discover that Turkish rule was harmful to Islam. When did Sir Valentine discover it and what was he doing all the while? Why did Britain consistently support the integrity of Turkey till but a few years ago? There would have been some meaning in saying that Turkey might develop into a danger when it covered all the Balkan States and something beyond. But now what remains of Turkey in Europe? Why is Sir Valentine unwilling to allow Turkey to have even a foothold in Europe? Left at Constantinople, Sir Valentine thinks, the Turks will continue to pose as a European Power and will interfere in European politics. The spell Constantinople exercises over Moslems is something too much for Sir Valentine to digest. To end Ottoman sovereignty over Constantinople, he disclaims, would be to eliminate "the pernicious influence it has exercised over the whole world of Islam outside as well inside the Ottoman Empire." Sir Valentine's fulminations are not likely to have the least influence on the Peace Conference if it remains true to the principles it has publicly adopted.

The Future of Constantinople.

It is true that Moslems acknowledge the Sultan of Turkey as their Khalif. But it is idle to argue that they allowed this feeling in any way to influence them so far as war operations were concerned. Moslems have been true to the British connection and as the "Westminster Gazette" said the other day, the manner in which the Mahomedans of the Empire rallied to the British cause has given them a special claim on the consideration of Government and their faith and traditions must be safeguarded. Sir Valentine, after all an irresponsible publicist and a diplomat born and bred up in old diplomatic traditions, may talk anything he pleases. But it is for the British Government to take into serious consideration Moslem sentiments and wishes. As for the Khalifate, it is purely a Moslem question and British statesmen themselves have promised to leave it to Moslems. The "Westminster Gazette" said that the future position of Constantinople must be decided according to the wishes of the people of the city and the surrounding country. Capitals of countries cannot be separated in this manner and asked to will themselves away. Nobody, again, has suggested in the least that the people of Constantinople do not like to remain under Turks. It is entirely for other considerations that certain people would very much like to have it taken away from the Turks. Not knowing in whose hands to place it or rather distrustful of one another, the prize being too big, international Government is suggested. It remains to be seen what President Wilson proposes to do.

Duty of Government of India.

Replying to an address from Sind Moslems, Sir George Lloyd said:—

With regard to the expression of the anxieties and apprehensions of the Muslims in Sind as to the future of the Holy Places of Islam, and kindred questions arising out of the war, he said that he had recently the honour of seeing the Viceroy at Delhi, and they could rest assured that the Government of India had taken every step possible to secure that the feelings expressed, and the point of view held by Indian Muslims, would be placed before the Peace Conference.

We have no doubt Indian Moslems will be gratified to learn that the Government of India have not been inactive in this matter. But their anxities cannot be allayed until they are publicly informed as to what the "steps" which the Government have taken are.

A Minority Parliament.

The new Parliament, as we have shown on a previous occasion, does not fully represent the British democracy. Interesting sidelight on this fact is thrown by Sir Leo Chiozza Money who, writing in the "Daily News", in mail week, says.

"Within a little, and with few exceptions, it is the rule that in this election members of Parliament have been created by more fragments of their constituencies. It is a Minority Parliament. In Whitechapel, for example, the case is far worse than in South Tottenham. It stands thus:—

Total Electorate	23,366
The 'Victor's' Poll	3,023

Whitechapel goes to a man who polled less than 13 per cent. of the electors! One wonders what the absent soldiers will have to say to these figures when they return."

Mr. Lloyd George's Dictatorship.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money proceeds:

"Now let me give the general London case. I have had to work with newspaper figures, but I think the following summary of the 52 London contested seats is sufficiently accurate:—

Total Electorate	1,628,000
Polls of Members Returned	456,000

"So that in the aggregate of 52 seats the members returned represent barely more than 25 per cent. of the electorates.

"And so it is in the provinces, as a glance down the lists will show. I find the following cases in a general record of minority representation:—

	Electorate.	Victor's Poll
Leyton (E.)	26,735	4,319
Tynemouth	26,467	5,833
Sheffield (Cent.)	37,076	9,361
Manchester (Clayton)	34,659	12,263
Worcester	22,667	9,443
Durham (Consett)	34,303	7,576
Heywood	40,597	14,250
Camborne	32,575	7,078
Derbyshire (N.E.)	33,564	6,117
,, (Clay Cross)	29,182	7,987
Hanley	33,789	8,032
Liverpool (Edge Hill)	33,967	9,832
Stourbridge	42,205	8,920

Thus "the greatest majority of modern times" which has sent back Mr. Lloyd George to power is "a majority which represents less than half a million votes in nine and half millions or, adding the Independent Unionists to the Coalition total, a majority of a million and a quarter"—"a reliable majority" that will, as he intended it, obey his authority or, rather, that of his masters, without question.

Unchristian.

We published a Calcutta message yesterday describing the action of the head of the C. M. S. College, in removing the image of Saraswati, which had been brought into the hostel by some students, and throwing it into the dustbin. The matter is reported to be under the consideration of the Civil Rights Committee. Meanwhile, it cannot be held that sufficient reparation has been done to the Hindu students by the cynical apology of Mr. A. B. Johnston. That he should have had recourse to means at once contemptible and unworthy of a good Christian to demonstrate his "displeasure"—supposing he had any ground for the displeasure—deserves to be severely condemned. If, as Mr. Johnston says, he bears the faith that "mutual respect is essential for the foundation of spiritual fellowship", it has been but ill proved by the things that actually happened. The incident has been such as to cause a good deal of offence to the Hindus and we hope the matter will not be allowed to rest where it is.

BERLIN OUTBREAK.

ITS ORIGIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 12.

A German wireless message states that the outbreak in Berlin on the 8th was only partly of a Spartacist character. It originated in an attempt to clear the thoroughfares where trafficking in army property, mostly stolen, had become a nuisance. It was also intended to raid the coining mints. Unexpectedly strong resistance compelled troops to summon reinforcements with which order was restored in the evening.

A state of siege was proclaimed at Kiel on the 7th in consequence of the continuance of Spartacist disorders.

STRASBOURG CATHEDRAL WHEN IN GERMAN HANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 12.

PARIS.—General Hirschauer, French Governor of Strasbourg, informed Marshall Foch that inquiries irrefutably proved by official documents showed that during the whole course of the war Germans used Strasbourg Cathedral to support the machineguns and as an observation post for the artillery and listening post for the anti-aircraft guns.

Official and Personal.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu is on a visit to Karachi.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

PROTESTS IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

DROP IT ALTOGETHER!

MR. BANERJEA'S APPEAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI Feb. 11.

The following is the full text of the speech of Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, on behalf of my colleagues here.—"

"My lord, I beg to move the amendment which stands against my name, but before I do so your Excellency will permit me to recognise on my behalf as well as on behalf of my colleagues here."

The President: Mr. Banerjea, you cannot move your amendment until this amendment has been disposed of.

Mr. Banerjea: I was following the liberty that was given to me on the last occasion.

The President: Yes, to mention it and to say that you won't make another speech.

Mr. Banerjea: It will be a very short one. I won't take up more than five or six minutes if your Excellency will grant that permission.

H. E. the President: Yes.

Mr. Banerjea: "My lord, before I address myself to the amendment which stands against my name, I desire to acknowledge on my behalf as well as on behalf of my colleagues here the fact and gratefully acknowledge the fact that the Government has shown some deference to public opinion by making the Bill which has been referred to the Select Committee temporary, but ,Sir, our objections to the Bill however will remain and our attitude will be largely determined by the form and the shape in which the Bill emerges from the Select Committee. My lord, I can only hope that the Government acting in the spirit which it has displayed to-day, will recognise the clear pronouncement of public opinion and modify the Bill which has already been referred to the Select Committee and this one in such a way as to remove the alarm and anxiety which these Bills have created in the public mind. I desire to put one question to my Hon. friend, the Home Member, and I hope he will be able to give me a specific answer in regard to it. That is whether he will not consent to put in the Bill a specific statement to the effect that it is to be confined only to anarchical and revolutionary crimes. My lord, I trust that this Bill, the one which we are just considering will be only temporary, or that it will be altogether dropped. There are only two matters to which I desire to call your Excellency's attention, namely, clause 2 of the Bill which says whosoever has in his possession any seditious document intending that the same shall be published or circulated shall unless he proves that he had such document in his possession for a lawful purpose be punishable etc. My lord, this is a new and I say a dangerous innovation in the present law. We are all here familiar with the conditions of village life which is often apt to be disturbed by party and sectarian feuds. An enemy of mine may take it into his head to send me by post a seditious leaflet and it may remain on my table and immediately he may give information to the Police. The Police search my house and find this leaflet on my table. I had not paid the slightest attention to the matter, but the burden of proof is thrown on me. My lord, it will be a serious matter, a great cause for anxiety, if a provision of this kind is enacted into law. My lord, there is one other matter to which I desire to refer and that is section 5, clause (b) "that such person has habitually and voluntarily associated with any person who has been convicted of an offence under that chapter." Now, in the case of the joint family, it is a very serious matter. Take the case of a brother who has been convicted. He comes to his family, lives with his relations, Are they to be liable to the provisions of this section. My lord, this is a matter which may well create uneasiness in the public mind. There are other matters to which my friend has called attention. I do not think that a Bill of this kind is necessary. I do hope and trust that it will be made temporary or altogether dropped. I prefer the latter. It is a Bill which has excited alarm and apprehension in the public mind and it seems to me that it does not stand upon the same footing as the other Bill and therefore I appeal to your Excellency's Government to drop it altogether.

(Continued from Column 2.)

acts dangerous to the State." My Lord, I would much rather that you were more definite about those certain acts which are dangerous to the State in your view and said plainly that those acts really are acts of an anarchical or revolutionary character. That will enable the courts of law in any case to interpret this Bill in the manner in which it should be interpreted. My Lord, I do not wish to take up the time of the Council unnecessarily by referring to Clauses 5 and 6, which have been fully dealt with by my hon. friend Mr. Patel and my hon. friend Mr. Banerjea, but I do say that these are novel provisions of very far-reaching consequences and they require very careful consideration. In fact, the more one considers them the more is one inclined to think that the Bill has been conceived in a hurry, although it may be that it is the result of the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee. My Lord, on these grounds I will strongly support the motion of my friend the Hon. Mr. Patel and urge upon your Lordship and your Lordship's Government out of deference to public opinion in the whole country, which has been very much agitated on this question, to republish this Bill at least, if you are not prepared to drop it, as I would like you very much to do.

CREATES A NEW OFFENCE.

DR. SAPRU'S SPEECH.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

The following is the full text of Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru's speech on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and Mr. Patel's amendment for its postponement:—

My Lord,—In speaking to the motion which has been put before the Council by my hon. friend, Mr. Patel, I do not wish to cover the same ground as was covered by myself and many of my colleagues on the last occasion when the first Bill was moved by the Hon. the Home Member. My Lord, so far as questions of policy or expediency are concerned, they were dealt with at great length by many of us on the last occasion and I would submit respectfully that the same considerations apply to this Bill as do to the last Bill, but there are just one or two matters with special reference to this Bill, which I should like to place before your Lordship and before the Hon. Council. My Lord, after the announcement which has just been made by the Hon. the Home Member, we find that the first Bill is going to be of a temporary character. Now so far as this Bill is concerned, it is going to be—at any rate that is what has just been stated by the Hon. the Home Member—a permanent addition to the Statute Book. But, my Lord, quite apart from that distinction, I will beg the Council to consider whether this Bill is not one which requires to be treated on a footing of its own. My Lord, the leading feature of this Bill is that it creates an absolutely new offence, which is to be found in clause 2 of this Bill. It says, "Whoever has in his possession any seditious document intending that the same shall be published or circulated shall, unless he proves that he had such document in his possession for a lawful purpose, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine or with both." Now there are two points which arise with regard to this clause. In the first place, it makes it penal to possess a seditious document; in the next place it casts the burden of proving that the possession was for a lawful purpose upon the accused. Now, my Lord, I do not think that any one of us, howsoever high his position may be, would be safe from molestation under the provisions of this section. I venture to submit, my Lord, that not even the Hon. the Home Member would be safe. Every day he has got to deal with seditious documents and I have found him bringing seditious documents to this Council to read to us and warn us against. If there is some enterprising policeman somewhere about this Council chamber, my Lord, he can make himself immortal in the history of this country by laying hands on the Home Member and then it will be for Sir William to call your Lordship and every one of us in evidence to show that he was holding these documents for a lawful purpose. Of course, we shall be prepared to swear that he was holding them for a lawful purpose, but until that is proved the presumption will be that the Hon. Sir William Vincent was holding those documents for an unlawful purpose. My Lord, I ask you to imagine a position like that. Therefore, my Lord, I submit that this is a most vital and a most far-reaching change and I will beg your Lordship and your Lordship's Government to consider whether it is wise to rush a measure like this through without giving the country sufficient time to consider its consequences. Where is the hurry for a measure like this? Why not circulate it among the Local Governments? Why not invite criticism from the judges of the High Court? Why not invite criticism from the public? My Lord, I would submit that the least that the Government can do is that they should republish this Bill and circulate it among the Local Governments and the High Courts and invite public opinion freely. I do not think this Bill stands on the same footing as the former Bill does. My Lord, the last Bill was intended to cope with certain emergencies, which, it is urged, have arisen or which may arise in the near future and it was considered desirable from the point of view of the State that there should be a speedy and a more summary procedure available to courts of law or to other bodies. In dealing with cases of that character, my Lord, those considerations do not apply to a Bill like this. Here you are making a permanent addition to the Statute Book and creating a new offence. I think the country is entitled to ask your Lordship to give it time to consider the consequences of a measure like this.

VAGUENESS OF PREAMBLE.

My Lord, I will also refer to one other important circumstance, which is common to both these Bills. In his speech on the last occasion the Hon. Sir William Vincent, if I remember him rightly—I speak subject to correction by him—told us that it was not the intention of the Government to strike at political movements, that it was really intended to grapple with the anarchical or revolutionary movement. Well, my Lord, if that be so, why not make it clear in the preamble, which, as the lawyers say, is the key to an Act. My Lord, the preamble to this Bill runs as follows:—"Whereas it is expedient to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 in order to deal more effectively with certain

(Continued in Column 1.)

THE BLACK BILLS.

MORE PROTESTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 11.

Under the joint auspices of the Sholapur Home Rule League and the Congress Committee a public meeting was held in Buhane Hall to protest against the Rowlatt Bills, Professor Bhate of Poona presiding. Mr. Sane, pleader, Barsi, moved the first resolution strongly, protesting against the unwise policy of further continuing, the repressive legislation even after the successful termination of the war. The meeting while recognizing the existence of revolutionary tendencies the extent of which even according to the Rowlatt Committee was extremely limited declared its opinion that repressive measures were no cure for the evil and believed only in the efficiency of reforms.

The meeting urged upon the Government not to proceed with any repressive legislation unless and until it was seen that the grant of reforms had not desired the effect. The meeting further declared that past experience did not justify the granting of extra-judicial powers to the executive, such powers having been abused in several instances and there being no adequate guarantees in the present Bills. Mr. Lalit moved the second resolution congratulating the Indian non-Official members of the Imperial Council upon their unanimous opposition.

The president in his concluding speech urged continuous agitation till the Bills were dropped.

UNJUST AND RETROGRADE.

PROTEST FROM PALGHAR.

At the annual meeting of the Home Rule League, Palghar, the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That this meeting of the citizens of Dahanu Prant most emphatically protests agianst the introduction of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Criminal Law Emergency Powers Bill as they are unjust, unnecessary, inapportune, retrograde, and they involve novel and dangerous principles, perilous to the Liberty and prosperity of His Majesty's Indian subjects, and urges that the two Bills be at once dropped in the interests of peace, order and good Government.

2. That this meeting respectfully urges that the principles of self-determination be applied to India and that Self-Government within the Empire be established in India at an early date by a statute and that the reforms suggested by the Congress-League Scheme be immediately brought into effect as a first instalment.

3. That considering the existing famine stricken condition of this presidency, this meeting is of opinion that the control prevailing in different provinces on rice, gram and wheat be removed and urges on the Government of India to request the Home Government to reduce the freight on rice from Burma to that of the pre-war times.

THE LESSON.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One word of appeal to my countrymen. The Rowlatt Bills' considerations in Council have revealed one fact, that an alien is an alien however he professes to be the friend of the India's dumb millions, but for whom he has no heart to feel; secondly, that an Indian is an Indian in heart at any rate, as proved by eloquent appeals and arguments by the non-official members of Council. In point of view of these facts, I ask, how long are we going to submit ourselves to the power-loving bureaucrats to divide us into his newly created species—Moderates and Extremists. Let us all take heed and lesson—alas how many have been unheeded—and write as one "Nationalists all" and fight constitutionally against all usurpation of power by class, favouritism and bureaucracy.—Yours, etc.,

AN HUMBLE CLERK IN THE CITY.

Feb. 10.

ROWLATT BILLS.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE TO-MORROW

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, a public lecture will be delivered by Mrs. Annie Besant on the "Rowlatt Bills", to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), in Shantaram's Chawl, Mugbhat Lane, Kandewadi.

INDIA'S REWARD

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the discussion that took place in the Imperial Legislative Council over the Rowlatt Bill and the stern protest put up by the non-official members of the Council against it. But the protest, it appears, was of no avail. The Bill has been referred to Select Committee and in a short time to come it will become a law and given effect to by the Executive. In a friendly conversation a gentleman remarked to me saying that Europeans are weak in arguments; at any rate he said they cannot

(Continued on page 8.)

IMPERIAL DELHI.

THE BLACK BILLS.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

So long as the Princes and their entourages graced the Imperial town with their presence, one of the distinguishing features of the city was the hilarious gaiety which was abundantly in evidence. But since their departure, the public streets have worn a quieter look! One heard a good deal of the strange doings of these high personages, during their brief sojourn here, but one wants to know why the duelling proctivities of certain persons connected with one or another Raja grew almost uncontrollable on certain occasions after midnight, and how nocturnal and diurnal orgies characterised the stay of certain members of the staffs of certain chiefs? There were interesting happenings, but since they do not concern us, we can well afford to curb our further curiosity. But it may be said for the benefit of a large number of the irresponsible young members of the chiefs' entourages, who were in Delhi during the chiefs' conference, that they and their superiors would be better advised to remember that acts tolerable in the Native states often lead to exposures if repeated in British India.

Delhi and the Black Bills.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Delhi was held the other day under the presidentship of Rai Sahib Peary Lal Pleader, to protest against the "Black Bills"—I have readily adopted the title the "Independent" has conferred upon Bills Nos. 1 and 2 of 1919. Among those present on the occasions were, Haziz-ul-Mulk Mahmud Ajmal Khan, Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh Dr. Ansari, Messrs. Asaf Ali, and Sri Ram, Barristers-at-Law, and Lala Manohar Lal, Jamna Das, Abdur Rahman, Shiv Narain, Abdul Aziz, Pleaders, besides Messrs. K. A. Desai, Shankar Lal, and a very large number of other leading citizens of Delhi. The resolution protesting against the Bills was proposed by Hafiz Abdul Aziz, Pleader, in a suitable speech, and was seconded and supported by Mr. Shiv Narain, Pleader, Hakim Ajmal Khan, R. B. Sultan Singh, M. A. Qari, Editor of "Quaom" and Mr. Desai. The most notable utterance of the evening was that of Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, who after describing the two measures as manifestly reactionary and repressive said (in Urdu): "These measures are a gratuitous slur on India's loyalty and a monstrous menace to the liberties of the subject. It is upto us to resist them in every conceivable way. Should these Bills become law, it would, then be the bounden duty of all honest and patriotic men to passively resist their enforcement. Let the prisons overflow with passive-resisters!" The Rai Bahadur's passionate and courageous words evoked a thunder of applause. Delhi is, now, just realising the pernicious nature of the iniquitous provisions of the Black Bills, and an agitation of some magnitude is afoot.

It is proposed to hold a series of meetings with a view to enlighten and strengthen public opinion, and to organise an influential committee to foster agitation against the atrocious measures which, if passed into law, would simply negative the most elementary rights of the people.

One hears a good deal about the views held by responsible people, now collected in Delhi for the Council, regarding the Rowlatt perpetration (as the popular expression has it). It is fully expected that an unprecedented agitation will mark the passage of the Bills. It is a matter for gratification that the Hon. Mr. Mohd. Shafi, a Nominated Member of the Council, opposed the Emergency Powers Bill in no unmistakable terms. A wise Government should guage the genuine feelings of the country by such an incident—their own nominees are *unable* to support them in their sorry undertaking. The Hon. Mr. Nawab Ali Chandhuri may have shown more moral strength, but we may not quarrel with him for not voting against the Government. It is sufficients for our purpose to show the country and the wide-world that there is not a single non-official Indian voice in favour of the measure on which the Government seem to have staked their prestige and power. Never has that prestige received a more rude shock before, than it is likely to do, should the Government persist in their unwisdom and ride rough-shod over the feelings of the country.

Peep into the Council Meeting.

It is very instructive to watch the proceedings of the Council from the visitors' gallery. You feel how puny and miserable the Government consider the voice of those who represent popular feelings. They know you are helpless, and all your oratorial efforts are like whistling for a wind. Like the Roman slaves you push the stone uphill, and the moment you leave it go, bang it falls to the ground. Your representatives talk and talk and talk, but the Government serene and patient, aglow with the pride of power, conscious of its invincible resolution watches them beat the air—and grins a broad and contemptuous grin! You witness all this and stew in your own juice, and if you happen to be cynical you laugh a hearty laugh. (full of bitter gall and wormwood), at your own impuissance and at the intoxicated pride, the thrasonic behaviour of your masters!

Good out of Evil,

But let us not despair, for there is a very high probability of all parties sinking their difference and merging their voices in a united protest against the Black Bills. A supreme good may come out of this evil. It may—and I am indulging in no mere conjecture—prove the rallying point of *all Indian parties*, and it is no hyperbole to say that the Government will rue the day they decided to force their decision upon a people, no longer unconscious of its infinite potentiality. Excesses ill served Csardom, and brought about the fall of no less puissant a monarch than the Kaisar. Men are awaking to a just sense of their power, and are jealous of their privileges, and evil betide the hand that overshadows their power or filches or withholds their privileges. Such are the feelings that are gaining ascendancy in Delhi from day to day—although the poor imperial capital has often and justly been called "a sleepy hollow." I myself warned your readers against forming "any very high opinion" of the political life of Delhi, in my last letter. But my warning related more to the activity of the leading lights of Delhi than to the masses—the mute and suffering masses who are sound at heart. Delhi has elements in it which may yet restore to it the ancient glory of being the hub of civilized India, the heart of the Indian Empire—symptomatic of the pulse-beats of the whole of India.

NAVAL POLICY OF CANADA.

IMPERIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Feb. 11.

Victoria, British Columbia, Feb. 8.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Council of the Navy League of Canada, representing all provinces, passed a resolution declaring that the naval policy of Canada should have regard to the needs of the whole of the British Empire; in deciding such policy political exigencies should be disregarded and the opinion of the most eminent naval strategists alone considered. There should be complete standardisation of personnel of ships and equipment. The Dominions should retain control of their ships, but in war time all fleets should be under one supreme command.

JAPANESE POLICY TOWARDS CHINA.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Feb. 11.

A telegram from Peking denotes much feeling there concerning the alleged action of Japan, firstly that China is being represented by Japan at the Paris Conference or that Japan is endeavouring to secure the control of Chinese delegates; secondly that Japan has been instrumental in restricting the number of Chinese delegates. These statements are emphatically repudiated by the Japanese and it is pointed out that China is represented in Paris by Lu, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Wang, a high official in Peking, Koo, Minister at Washington and Eze, Minister in Britain. It was the Conference itself which decided what number of delegates for each state were admissible at different meetings of the Conference.

According to Japanese authorities Japan's policy, while including the return of Tsingtan to China, is to conclude the closest possible relations with China, and, bearing in mind the policy of open door, help China to develop her own resources.

FIGHTING IN NORTH RUSSIA.

SUCCESSFUL ANGLO-FRENCH RAID.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 10
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Feb. 11.

A British North Russia communique says, Liverpool troops and a detachment of the French Foreign Legion, consisting of Russians trained and officered by the French, carried out a successful raid southward of Kadish and inflicted heavy casualties, destroyed two field-guns and upset the enemy's preparations for an attack.

INDIAN ARMY PAY.

INCREASE UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Feb. 11.

With reference to the increases in the pay of the armies of occupation Mr. Montagu is communicating with the Government of India about action with regard to the Indian army. He hopes to make an announcement shortly. Any measures decided upon will, as far as practicable, have effect from the same date as increased pay in the British army.

BRITISH TRADE WITH INDIA.

ATTEMPT TO CANCEL COMMITMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Feb. 11.

The London Chamber of Commerce has convened a meeting of the Indian indent merchants at Cannon Street for to-morrow to discuss the possibility of joint action in connection with the serious position of trade with India owing to the attempt to cancel commitments.

TRADING MONTHS IN COTTON FUTURES EXTENDED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Feb. 11.

The Board of Trade has informed the Liverpool Cotton Association that trading in futures is now permitted with all neutral countries.

TILAK V. CHIROL.

LIBEL ACTION BEGUN.

DEFENCE PLEA OF JUSTIFICATION AND PRIVILEGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Feb. 11.

A number of Indians were present in the King's Bench to-day at the opening of the libel action brought by Mr. B. G. Tilak against Sir Valentine Chirol and the publishers, Macmillan & Co., respecting certain statements in Sir Valentine Chirol's book "Indian Unrest." The defendants pleaded that part of the statements were true and others privileged.

Sir John Simon for Mr. Tilak said that Mr. Tilak had been for many years what was unkindly called an agitator. He had undoubtedly been a terrible nuisance to the authorities, but had done a great deal of devoted public-spirited work. The alleged libels related to cow protection societies, gymnastic societies, the accusation that Mr. Tilak blackmailed Indians, the Tai Maharaj case and murders of officials Rand and Ayerst and the Civilian, Jackson. The suggestion that Mr. Tilak started cow protection societies in order to provoke Moslems was unjustified. The defendants must have known that the Bombay Government refused to accept the view that these societies caused the riots in Bombay in 1893.

TAI MAHARAJ CASE.

As regards gymnastic societies, the insinuation was that Mr. Tilak organised them as part of the plot to turn the British out of India. The book entirely misrepresented Mr. Tilak's action as a trustee of the widow Tai Maharaj. This was a very bad example of the recklessness with which the book was written. The Privy Council had upheld Mr. Tilak's action in the matter. The other alleged libels practically accused Mr. Tilak of the responsibility for murder. The case was adjourned.

SPARTACIST OUTBREAK IN BERLIN.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS FIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 11.

Paris.—A message from Zurich states that there was a serious Spartacist outbreak in Berlin on the evening of February 8th. Soldiers and sailors commanded by Eichhorn occupied an important thoroughfare and Government troops fired, killing eight and wounding forty. Strict censorship is being enforced.

INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF FRANCE.

M. CLEMENCEAU ON DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 11.

New York.—Interviewed by a correspondent of the Associated Press in Paris, M. Clemenceau emphasised the difficulties connected with the reconstruction of France industrially, whereas German factories were ready to produce immediately. He also mentioned that while Germany's war debt was almost entirely domestic, France was confronted with the necessity of paying regularly abroad immense sums in interest.

M. Clemenceau indicated that these aspects of the situation and the gradual demobilisation of British armies and the Russian chaos, which suited Germany, were all accountable for France's caution as regards the League of Nations and her insistence upon solid safeguards and securities. He admitted, however, that President Wilson had given heartening reassurances in this connection.

FRENCH ROLL OF HONOUR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Feb. 11.

The Havas agency states that during the war three French Major-Generals and 29 Brigadier-Generals were killed in action and 1 Major-General and 18 Brigadier-Generals succumbed to wounds and disease.

FRENCH SCHEME OF INTERNATIONAL BANKING

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Feb. 11.

It is proposed to develop a new French system of Post office banking extending it to all Allied and neutral countries so that a Post office cheque may become international.

FRENCH HONOUR FOR INDIAN ARMY OFFICER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Feb. 11.

The "Gazette" announces that President Poincare has conferred the Legion of Honour Croix de Chevalier, on Lieut.-Colonel S. F. Muspratt, Indian Army.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Messrs. Montagu's Report states that the price of silver is unchanged although a change may occur any moment owing to reduced freights from America.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION

FIRST BATCH TO SAIL IN APRIL & MAY.

TWO EX-PRESIDENTS INCLUDED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

The Congress Deputation Committee met at Delhi on the 9th instant under the chairmanship of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia. Out of eleven members of the Committee eight were present. It is understood that in all thirty-three gentlemen have been selected. Of these sixteen among whom are included several prominent Congressmen and two ex-Presidents, form the first batch which is to sail for England in April and May. The second list consists of gentlemen who will go at a later date if more passages become available or as substitutes for any of those in the first list who may for any reason be unable to proceed.

GOVERNOR IN KARACHI.

INSCRIPTION STONE OF JEHANGIR PARADE LAID.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Feb. 11.

The only public ceremony to-day was the laying of the inscription stone at the new Jehangir Kothari Parade at Clifton, an elaborate scheme of development at Karachi's prinoipal seaside breathing place, which has been made possible by the munificence of the public spirited citizen after whom it is named.

In the speech, before laying the stone his Excellency remarked that it had been brought to his notice on more than one occasion during his visit that Karachi was a progressive city, ambitious to extend its influence and determined to go ahead. Congratulating the municipality and Mr. Kothari on the new scheme, he asked them to consider it only as a starting point of the development which must ultimately come, when the citizens of Karachi awake to the necessity of beautifying the city and providing amenities to be found in all modern towns.

Later in the morning, his Excellency received a number of visitors and in the afternoon made an excursion round the harbour in a Port Trust vessel. At night, he was a guest of the Sind Club to dinner and afterwards left at midnight for Khairpur Mirs by a special train.

MOPLAH FANATICS.

REFUSAL TO SURRENDER.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Feb. 10.

The Mopla fanatics yesterday occupied a strong position at Pandalur and refused to surrender. They were then fired upon, eight being killed and one wounded. The attacking force had no casualties. It comprised of the Malapuram special police and force with machine-guns. No further trouble is expected.

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

BISHOP WHITEHEAD ON ITS EVIDENCE AT PEACE TABLE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

While preaching last night at St. Paul's Cathedral, the Rt. Revd. H. Whitehead, Bishop of Madras, acting Metropolitan, took as the basis of his discourse the brotherhood of man and in the course of his sermon, he made a forcible reference to the proposal that is now before the Peace Conference, for establishing a League of Nations. He said at the outset that probably there never was any period in the history of the world when men were more conscious of brotherhood than they are to-day. He was afraid that many of the propositions that had been brought before the Conference were inspired by selfish motives rather than from those inspirations which when first propounded seemed likely to assure for the world a lasting peace. There were strong reasons nevertheless for anticipating a satisfactory settlement of the problems that were now under discussion, for the spirit of God was indeed working in the hearts of men.

BEHAR PLANTER'S LIBEL CASE.

WITNESS FAINTS IN BOX.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

Some sensation was created at the High Court, to-day, when a European witness fainted in the witness-box while being cross-examined by Mr. Pugh. Before Mr. Justice Rankin the suit brought by Donald James against William S. Irwin claiming Rs. 50,000 as damages for alleged defamation was resumed, when Cuthbert Henry Gordon, a Behar planter was examined on behalf of the defendant. While he was being cross-examined regarding the proclamation issued by Mr. Gandhi, witness who was subject to fainting fits suddenly fainted in the box and had to be removed for medical treatment. Another planter was next examined and the case is proceeding.

BONUS PAY TO BRITISH OFFICERS OF INDIAN ARMY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

The question of granting to British Officers of the Indian Army the bonus pay recently given in case of the British Army is under consideration.

THE BLACK BILLS.

(Continued from page 7.)

stand before the Indian politicians, but they being in the majority generally carry the day. You will see the truth of the above statement amply illustrated by the recent speeches delivered by the official and non-official members in the Imperial Council.

This time, the attitude of Government in carrying the Bill through the Council, has been unique. The usual practice has not been adhered to and no opportunity has been given to the public to express their opinion There was hurry and haste. Government has paid no regard whatsoever to the unanimous protest of the non-official members of the Council representing the voice of the people of India. It has ignored their advice and flouted heir representation. What is the earthly use then of asking the people of India to send their representatives to the Imperial Council? Are they to sit there like dummies and shake their heads at every resolution that is intended to be carried? It signifies that they are to be mere tools and that they cannot carry any point if they wished to on which they have set their heart. The best course open to Government was either to postpone the measure or to extend the term of the Defence of India Act. That would have conciliated the feelings of the non-official members.

India helped England during the gloomy days of the war, so nobly, so honourably and so generously that there cannot be two opinions regarding it. India gave men, money and material. India sacrificed for England in the days of her distress what no other country could do. Indian strained her every nerve and resources for the benefit of England. Famine, pestilence, dearness and death, with which India was then teeming, were no concern to her. India let herself suffer all these hardships for the preservation of England. The cry that England must be helped and fed rung in her bosom and she like a generous dame readily opened her bosom to England to suck of her as much as she could. India's response to England's call in her hour of peril has been gratefully acknowledged by the British nation. But India never expected nor did she dream that in return for the noble and self-sacrificing deeds the British Statesmen will give to her the Rowlatt Bill.

For the work and service and incalculable good done, India is now receiving a reward —the Rowlatt Bill which, I am afraid, if allowed to become law will cast permanent slur on the character of the British nation. England waged war to secure the liberty of the smaller nations and to deliver them from tyranny. But what is being done in India is just the other way. The Rowlatt Bill will further curb the liberty and rights of the people, as if they were insufficiently curbed by the previous measures. It gives an additional weapon in the hands of the executive with power to use it at their pleasure. It invests them with extra-judicial powers to deal with the liberties of the people. With the passing of the Rowlatt Bill not a single soul will be safe in his house Under it I may be interned for writing this letter. It will render every person liable to arrest the moment he displays hostile feelings against the executive. It will cast Indians from the frying pan into the fire. It is an insult with which no civilized nation can put up. India must then wake up. It must not sit quiet with folded hands and muzzled mouth. Commit no wicked deeds or by foul methods seek the realization of your object. But proceed constitutionally and break no law. The British are the liberty loving people and if we agitate and make ourselves felt to them and show them that the treatment that is being offered to us is not the sort of treatment worthy of human beings, they are sure to open their eyes to it and come to our assistance. And if you go on the right path and work hand-in-hand I need hardly say that your efforts will soon be crowned with success.—Yours, etc.,

EDRIS D. G. HAJI.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

THE BLANK CHEQUE-BOOK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—No one can have the slightest doubt that when the executive has the power to decide whether the executive or the judiciary should be the judges of the innocence or guilt of accused persons, the decision shall be in favour of the executive. The present Indian Legislature has a packed executive majority. The question, however, is whether any body has got any right to leave an objectionable legacy on his death bed. The doom of the present constitution of India is already announced; and the changes are bound to be cardinal, because the very principle underlying those changes is the establishment of responsible government in India, in simpler words, the transference of power from the bureaucracy to the people to be exercised through their representatives. It is more than probable that either there will be a "Declaration of Rights" of the Indians according to the demand of the Congress or the Legislative Assembly will be made a necessary party to any *exceptional* legislation (like the Bills 1 and 2 of 1919). Even should the reform scheme be enforced exactly as the Report gives, the ordinary procedure of settling every difference of decision between the two chambers by a joint session can be departed from only in very exceptional cases and on the Governor-General giving a particular certificate. When such drastic changes are in view in the constitution of the Indian Legislature, is it fair, is it respectable, is it conscientious, is it even human to leave to the successor an abominable legacy? The present Council with its official bloc may—I do not say should—make such Prussian uncivilised laws for the maintenance of peace and order during its life, and not beyond. If the official majority of this Council means to contaminate the whole of this continent with an obnoxious disease on the pretension of purifying it, it must on no account do the hateful thing to leave to its successor its obnoxious disease by a will made on its deathbed.

You, Sir, call these Prussian Bills a "Blank Cheque." That puts me in mind of what a liberal organ called the thing required by Mr. Lloyd George. That organ called it a Blank Cheque-book. Being put in mind of it, I say your description is very moderate. What the bureaucracy want and are taking is a *"blank cheque-book."* No number of false analogies such as were trotted out by Sir George Lowndes can justify this position. Not to say anything of the illusive answer given by that ingenious lawyer to the Hon. Mr. Khaparde that Mrs. Besant's application was rejected (the judicial having really advised that the matter should first be taken to the Madras High Court and then in appeal to the Privy Council), all the analogies, of which he delivered himself, beg the very question at issue. The whole question is whether a particular being you call a snake is in fact a snake. Nobody doubts the existence of some sort of revolutionary crime. The whole question is who is the Criminal? and underlying that question is vitally lying the question as to who is to decide that? Nobody, again, questions the right of the Government to hold as prisoners those persons who are adjudged guilty by proper authority. Nobody would object to providing for auxiliary or additional punishments and not a majority would object to authorise the executive to award those auxiliary and additional punishments after the guilt of a person or persons has been held by competent judicial authority. Otherwise there is absolutely no security. It should by now have stopped to be an answer by the executive that the powers under a particular enactment would not be used beyond a particular limit or in particular circumstances. Courts can not go behind an enactment. The only security against the abuse of such powers is not to give them.

The much boasted experience of Justice Rowlatt is of the administration of England. There the law officers work under a representative of the people who is again directly under the control of a House composed of people's elected. That experience counts for nothing in a country wherein no official is responsible to the people. Even he has referred to the competent staffs in England. Have we equally competent staffs here. Lack of men, lack of money, the excuse of immediate danger, and the much-madeof necessity of secrecy for the purpose of preventing the enemy from getting information shall all disappear with the declaration of Peace. On no consideration, therefore, can such legislation be justified beyond the life of the Defence of India Act or of the present system of Indian Legislature.

Already Indian opinion has clearly asked the non-official members not to sit in the Select Committee. Really their duty begins only now; it has already been declared by the Hon. Mr. Shastri and the country is anxiously looking up to the slaboast leaders of Indian people for its proper discharge.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

THE CALL OF THE COUNTRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is not easy to imagine, from the Associated Press report appearing in your issue of to-day about the further debate on the Rowlatt Bills in the Imperial Legislative Council yesterday, wherein and how "the Government had shown great deference to public opinion in this country" and for the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea to acknowledge it on his own behalf as well as that of his colleagues. Surely the Hon. Babu could not have forgotten so soon the Law luminary's clear and unequivocal dictum on behalf of the Government of India that they could not surrender their 'mature judgment' on this point even to an almost unanimous non-official opposition. Yet Babu Surendranath gives credit to Government for deferring to public opinion. Oh, the irony of fate! When will he open his eyes to the stern realities of things instead of deluding himself and hoodwinking others into fond hopes of the bureaucracy conceding to popular representatives?

Then, again, the credit of first asking a specific question as to the duration of the contemplated measures goes to Babu Surendranath. Past experience should have taught him how temporary measures, especially such as invest the bureaucracy with powers of unlimited extent, are permanently placed on the Statute Book. But no. When everything else failed, the Home Member, like a drowning man catching at a straw appealed mournfully to the "Moderate" support. The opportunity was too good for the stalwart "Moderate" to lose. Sir William Vincent read into his query some hope of a purblind veteran giving way. And now, thanks to Surendranath's keenness of intellect and sharpness of speech, the Black Bills will pass into law. It is announced they will be in operation for only three years after Peace. There is no blinking the fact that the passing of the Bills will serve to deepen the discontent throughout India. Of course, Government will justify their action to put it down by these coercive measures, forgetting that repression intensifies disaffection and breeds desperation. Thus the tug of war will go on until either India will be reduced to no more than a mere geographical expression or the bureaucracy will have to pack off bag and baggage. The prospect is gloomy to contemplate with equanimity.

Yet there is hope, still there is time for Babu Surendranath to repair the mischief, if he really does not wish his sacred Motherland reduced to serfdom. Government are determined to pass the Rowlatt Bills through, public protest or no. What are the representatives of the people going to do? Instead of participating in the Select Committee in forging fetters against their own countrymen if not against themselves,—whatever the assurances of the Home Member, the ring of the Bills would then lie on Government. What is Babu Surendranath going to do? Will he rise to the height of the opportunity. An omission of one clause here and another there in the Committee's sittings will not do. A cry against this provision or that will not avail. A mere minute of customary dissent will not suffice. If withdrawal from the Committee is out of the question now, let him put up a stout and consistent protest all along, without reserve and without stint, until no more is heard of the Black Bills. This is not the time for personal bickerings or self-satisfaction. India wants her sons to do their duty. May her non-official members not falter and may they show a united front against their common danger and continue to agitate, remembering that "constant dropping wears away stone," is the hope and prayer of every.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE-LOVING INDIAN.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

LORD WILLINGDON'S RETURN.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

The following Press communique is issued:—Information received during the last few days indicates the second week of April as the probable date of arrival of Lord Willingdon in Madras and the departure of Lord Pentland. An early official announcement of more definite particulars may no doubt be expected.

THE

GREAT FAMINE

The following are the number of cattle in the affected districts:—

Bullocks	12	lakhs.
Cows..	7	lakhs.
Buffaloes	4½	lakhs.
Total ..	23½	lakhs.

TO KEEP ALIVE THEY MUST HAVE FODDER.

EVEN THE POOREST HUMAN BEINGS MUST HAVE SOME RAGS TO WEAR. IN SOME DISTRICTS THEY ARE BADLY IN WANT OF CLOTHES.

YOU CAN WELL IMAGINE THE AMOUNT OF MONEY THAT IS NECESSARY TO GIVE EVEN A LITTLE RELIEF TO MEN AND CATTLE.

OUR FUNDS ARE RUNNING LOW.

Send us what you can and that too quickly.

All subscriptions to be sent to the Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund, 111, Esplanade Road, or to the Bank of Bombay, BOMBAY.

SCUFFLE IN A MOVING TRAIN.

CHARGE AGAINST A MILITARY OFFICER.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DODGE SUMMONS.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the hearing came up of the case in which Mr. Peshotam Cowasji Chinoy charged Capt. Jackson of the 21st Punjabis, with doing an act endangering life or personal safety, assault and wrongful restraint, under sections 336, 352 and 341 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

At the time fixed for hearing, nobody appeared on behalf of the accused. Mr. Nariman, addressing the Court, said that the incident happened on the 14th ultimo. The complainant, on enquirying found that the accused, who was staying at Watson's Hotel, left the Hotel on the 16th idem, making a false entry in the Hotel's Register kept for military officers, to the effect that he was proceeding to England. This was with a view to put the complainant off the track. Though the summons was sent for service on the 17th through the military authorities, it was returned on the pretext that the identity was not properly established, stating that the initials of Capt. Jackson were not given, although the name of the Regiment was mentioned.

Continuing, Mr. Nariman said that the complainant made further enquiries and traced the accused at the Taj Hotel, and got his full name which was "Cecil Hemferford Jacks n." A fresh summons was therefore, again sent through the same military authorities on the 7th instant, stating even the number of the room of the Taj where the accused was then staying, but no return of the summons has been effected, although four days had passed. The complainant made further enquiries and learnt that that the accused had left the Taj on the 10th instant, again making an entry in the Hotel's Register that he was leaving for England. Further, the complainant has been informed that the accused has changed the badge of his Regiment from the 21st Punjabis to "Khyber Rifles."

Proceeding, Mr. Nariman submitted that a deliberate attempt had been made by the military authorities to shield the accused, as, although it would take hardly an hour to serve the summons on the accused it had not been done so yet, for the past four days. Mr. Nariman, therefore, requested the Court to treat the matter as urgent and to send a letter to the military authorities.

The Magistrate said that he would send a letter to the military authorities at once, and asked the complainant to take the letter himself if he so desired, and fixed the hearing of the case to 14th instant.

FREIGHTS FOR BURMA RICE.

DIFFERENCE IN RATES EXPLAINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

With reference to the announcement made by the foodstuffs Commissioner on the 30th January regarding the reduction in the rates of freight for rice shipped from Burma to Indian ports, the Government of India desire to explain that the difference between the rate to Bombay and that to Malabar ports is attributable to the fact that facilities for working steamers on the coast are not comparable with those of Bombay, where steamers discharge in dock. As steamers are discharged in open roadsteads on the Malabar Coast, serious delays have occurred and the present difference is in proportion to that which was in force hitherto.

(Continued from Column 6.)

haven and arrested eighty, including the leader of Soviet.

Cologne.—Professional clauses at Elberfewld and Barmen have agreed to strike if either town is threatened with out-break of Spartacism.

BELFAST STRIKE.

PROVIOIONAL SETTLEMENT AGREED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Recd. 9-15 a.m. Feb. 12.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Belfast strike is provisionally settled, men agreeing, subject to confirmation tomorrow, to resume work on the basis of fifty-four hour week pending the conference at which emlpoyers undertake to recommend less than a forty-seven hour week.

MESOPOTAMIAN MUDDLE.

RELIEF OPERATIONS CRITICISED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 12.

In a book "The Long Road to Baddad" published to-day Candler severely criticises the operations for relief of Kut. While warmly admiring General Townshend, he affirms that General Townshend's overconfidence contributed more than anything else to the ultimate doom of the garrison. General Townshend could have eked out the resources much longer, had he reduced his rations earlier and ransacked the town for provisions. His demand for immediate relief cramped General Aylmer's offensive and forced him to strike before his column was fully organized.

LATEST CABLES.

RENEWAL OF ARMISTICE.

FRENCH PAPERS WARNING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 12.

Paris.—The vital question with the French at present is not the League of Nations but the terms of renewal of the armistice. The French press dwells on the danger of rapid Allied demobilisation while the Germans still have millions under arms.

The British standpoint is that the main object of the renewed armistice and treaty of peace must be to deliver Europe from militarism. Firstly by the abolition of conscription, and the beginnig must be made in Germany. It is suggested that the German army should be compulsorily reduced to its future peace footing now, in order to enable the Allies rapidly to carry out their own demobilisation.

Americans favour leaving Germans to dispose of their manpower for the present as they choose, while insisting on the surrender of such proportion of the war material as our military advisers think necessary. The American view is that the Allies are bound by the original armistice terms and that convention should not be widened by inclusion of new demands.

Both the French and the British official view is that there is no actual danger of the renewal of hostilities by the Germans who doubtless have three millions in uniform, but their fitness and discipline are doubtful. On the other hand the French press generally declines to believe that Germany is reduced to helplessness and points to the tone of the speeches at Weimar as an indication of the future danger from seventy million Germans eager to renew the attempt to destroy France.

AMERICAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

2 69 MILLION DOLLARS VOTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 12.

Washington.—The House of Representatives voted 269 million dollars for the completion of the first naval building programme authorised in 1916. The debate on new naval programme was precipitated by the atttempt of democratic leaders to add a new three-year programme to the present naval appropriations bill without making specific appropriations for the purpose.

Several republicans vigorously attacked the measure. Mr. Currie declaring, that as both the President and the nation knew that war with Great Britain was not within the realm, of human possibilities he could not understand why the Government should ask for a navy second to none.

Other republicans opened that the President was urging the programme in order to gain power at the peace table. The House sustained the point of order raised by the republican leader against authorising the construction for which no appropriation was made. After which Mr. Padgett, Chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee, introduced an amendment providing a provisional appropriation so that building could be authorised.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

QUESTION OF RENEWAL OF ARMISTICE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 12.

A communique from Paris says the Supreme War Council this afternoon discussed conditions for renewal of the armistice. Klotz then described a work published in 1916, by the German Great Central staff proving premeditated systematic character of destruction of the French industry by Germans. The Council referred the work to the Economic Committee. The Committe on Reparation discussed the principles on which rest the rights to reparation and examined the memorandum of digerent delegates. Mr. Hughes set forth the consideration on which the British memorandum was based. The International Labour Legislation commission decided that the General Conference of Nations to deal with the Labour Legislation should consist of the delegates representing the Governments and organisations of employers and workers.

BOLSHEVIK REGIME IN MOSCOW.

CITY IN RUINS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Recd. 9-15 a.m. Feb. 12.

Helsingfors.—A Russian newspaper states that Moscow is completely ruined under the Bolshevik regime. The city has suyered more than Petrograd. Shops are closed, signboards are gone and no trade is being done as most of the merchants have fled. Rich people who have not escaped are imprisoned awaiting execution, many of which occur daily.

BREMEN OCCUPIED BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

SOVIET LEADER ARRESTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 12.

Copenhagen.—The Government troops have entered Bremen without resistance. Minesweeping flotilla occupied Bremer-

(Continued in Column 5.)

WILLIAM GOSSAGE & SONS, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

CAUTION

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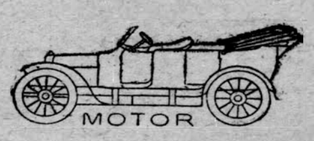
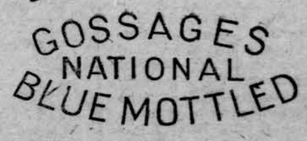
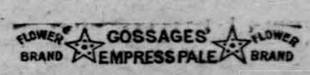
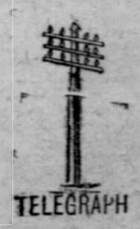
Dated this 5th day of February, 1919.

For **WILLIAM GOSSAGE & SONS, LIMITED,**
R. LEIGH,
Manager (Bombay Branch).









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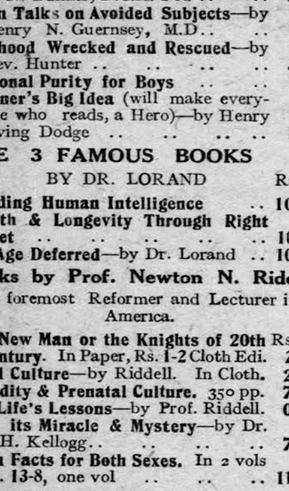

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KATARPUR RIOT CASE.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, Feb. 10.

On the Court reassembling this morning Mr. Norton cross-examined the witness Abdulla of Katarpur. Witness said it was Mahant Bishanpur whom he had in his mind. He identified Mahant Phirupur, but not Bishanpur. Witness came to jail a second time, 10 or 11 days afterwards for identification and a third time too, but did not identify anyone then. He was aware of the joint magistrate's arrival at Khatarpur. Witness did not go to see him, but his brother went and witness saw him before that. Witness did not know what took place before the joint magistrate. The 200 or 250 men who entered the compound of Alibux's house filled it up except towards the west, which was empty. The crowd was excited and shouting and moving about and witness knew Mahant Sheverdas well. He did not know his name and had not heard him speak before the riot. Witness's statement before the police was recorded by the Superintendent. There were other police officials present. Witness did not notice any of them taking down his statement. He told the police the Mahants and Jankidas were giving orders and also the orders they gave. During the cross-examination of the witness by Messrs. Harimohan Roy, Pandit Mohanlal Roshanlal and Chunilal. There were some breezes between the Court and the Counsel. Witness was either dense headed or obstinate.

Justice Tudball occupied the greater portion of the cross-examination in examining the witness on the points raised by the defence counsel. However irregular the procedure was the object appeared to clear the discrepancy arising out of the witness's statement in cross-examination. Harimohan Roy's question to the witness regarding certain criminal proceedings in 1907 over a cow sacrifice led to other questions to the witness by the Court. Witness said as a result of those proceedings no ill feeling existed between the witness and his brothers on one side and Chavhans on the other. Witness did not remember whether he told the Police Superintendent about Ramsingh having used the expression "keep to big game and let off this man" referring to the witness himself and when asked by Counsel if his brother and Algara was present before the Joint Magistrate and told him that Hindus were strong and therefore the Mussalmans being fewer wanted support and witness hesitated and was pressed for an answer he pleaded deafness. The President, interjecting angrily said:—"Have you lost your brains"? Witness at last said he had heard Alibux say the Hindus are very much excited.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mohanlal, witness said they were always killing cows for eating, but no goats were sacrificed upto now. Witness was thereupon heckled by the Court and finally after a lot of pressing said, they killed goats privately for purposes of eating.

Replying to Mr. Chatterji, witness said Alibux told him the Hindus had taken away 4 or 5 cows by force. Thereupon the President asked him sharply "Did Alibux tell you" and remarked to the Counsel "cross-examination has upset the witness." The Counsel said his point in asking the question was to show if Alibux had told him there could be Kurbani cows made over previously to the Hindus. They would be the ones used for the purpose.

Afterwards cross-examination by the other Counsel, Messrs. Chunilal and Roshanlal, was very brief.

After the Defence Counsel had finished Mr. Alston, Commissioner, enquired of the Government Pleader, if there were other witnesses for the prosecution who could give evidence of the character given by Abdulla regarding cow sacrifice. Shahbuddin remarked: Mr. Mohanlal knows that this is the type of witness which is most troublesome.

Justice Tudball: Everyone knows that.

Mr. Alston:—If the Police have put forward this witness they ought to get 6 months.

Mr. Mohanlal: We don't suggest it.

Mr. Alston to the Government Pleader.—We should like to have the villagers' version of how dispute arose.

Re-examining witness Shabuddin asked: Up to now there was no dispute, how did it arise now?

Witness was saying that close to Takia there was Piro House and close to it the Hindus had the market for slaughtering pigs. When Mussalmans asked the Hindus to stop, they asked them in turn to give up Kurbani. Witness was proceeding when Justice Tudball interrupted and remarked: It is impossible to get out of him anything, he is a fool. Witness was thereafter practically abandoned and the Court rose for lunch.

RAMZANALI EXAMINED.

On reassembling Ramzanali of Katarpur was called and examined. He finished identifying the accused, after which the Court rose.

HOME RULE BADGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I understand that the Volunteers of the Home Rule League have been given a badge bearing the letters "H.R.V.C."

In addition to this I may suggest that there should be also a small photo of one of the eminent and patriotic persons like Lokmanya Tilak, Mahatama Gandhi, Mrs Besant and Mr. Jinnah. It will still look well if the photo is placed in the middle of the badge with the said letters.—Yours, etc.,

ISHWARLAL LALLOOBHAI KAJI.

Bombay, February, 10.

ON THE DEATH BED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present repressive policy of the bureaucrats appears like a scorpion moving its sting with a view to bite when it is being crushed. It may, therefore, be suppose that the death of the bureaucracy is fast approaching, but the pity is that even in their last moments they do not desire to be of any good to India. All traces of Prussianism must be expunged from India as well.—Yours, etc.,

VIJAYASHAM.

BOMBAY NATIVE SHARE-BROKERS ASSOCIATION.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

A meeting of the Native Sharebrokers' Association was held in the Hall of the Association, Bombay, yesterday, Sir Shapurji B. Broacha presiding.

Mr. Jehangir B. Dalal, Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting saying that meeting had adjourned after transacting some business. After that meeting had been adjourned and the Chairman left it, some of those present held a meeting and transacted some business. The opinion of the Hon. the Advocate-General had been obtained in the matter and it was that the other meeting was not legal. They should therefore proceed with the adjourned meeting.

It was then proposed that Sir Shapurji Broacha who retired by rotation but was eligible for re-election, be re-elected a director.

The proposition was carried.

It was next proposed that Mr. Jamnadas Morarji and Mr. Hirachand Vasanji, who retired by rotation but were eligible for re-election, be re-elected directors.

Both these gentlemen expressed their unwillingness to serve on the Board of Directors, and the propositions were therefore withdrawn.

Resolutions were passed appreciating the services of Mr. Jamnadas Morarji and Mr. Hirachand Vasanji, and Mr. Maneklal Jethabhai and Mr. Chunilal Virchand were elected directors.

After some further business had been transacted, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

CASES FOR SMALL CURRENCY NOTES.

The Government of India have made arrangements through a commercial firm for the production of cases to hold the small currency notes of Rs. 2-8-0 and Re. 1. About 100,000 cases are being made, and it is hoped that this will stimulate private firms to take up the manufacture of these cases as a matter of commercial enterprise. The cases are made of green waterproof canvas and should prove a cheap and effective means of protecting the notes and, at the same time, tend to increase their popularity. The price—2 annas—has been fixed as low as possible, so that the cases may be available for all classes. They will be on sale from January 1st, 1919, at practically all Post Offices.

It is also understood that a metal case in book form is being tried and that this has been designed especially for the riverain districts of Bengal.

LOW LEVEL CHANNEL AT FERGUSSON ROAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a pity that the Municipality has not yet seen its way to clean the channel as promised to some applicants a few months ago. The channel is smelling awfully for the last fortnight, to such an extent that the public feel like vomitting when they approach it. When this is the experience of the passers-by, just imagine, the condition of the people residing in the surroundings. The public are sympathetically informed by the officials that there would be no cause for complaint, when the machinery to be installed at Love Grove pumping station arrives from Home. But is it justifiable in fair consideration to the public health of the city to allow till then, the standing nuisance to remain there as it is, without any serious attempt being made of cleaning it thoroughly?

It is no wonder that the mill hands should suffer from the epidemics which is aggravated by the insanitary condition prevailing in this part of the city. It is an irony of fate that the law does not help a layman in charging the Municipal authorities, who are on the contrary invested with arbitrary powers, which they can easily exercise against anyone they please, on the slight pretext of infringing the Municipal rules or rather for not obeying promptly the peremptory orders of the Municipal demi-gods. It is high time that the citizens of Bombay raised their collective voice against the insanitary condition of certain parts of the city, one of which is, notably, the Furgusson Road.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. MAHIMKER.

Parel Tank, Feb. 10.

INDIAN LITHOGRAPHIC STONE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It would be of great public importance if the Economic Department of Mysore as well as the Government of India would give its attention to the noteworthy discovery recently made by Mr. M. Abdul Rahman, Managing Proprietor of the Indian Litho-graphic stone Industry and Faiz-i-am Litho press, Lubbey Musjeed Street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, of Litho-stone quarriers, in certain states in India. Hitherto, the stone was exported only from Germany and at exorbitant rates and, therefore, Mr. M. Abdul Rahman, must be congratulated on the discovery he has made and for which he has already received the thanks and acknowledgement of his Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. In his establishment may be seen a complete selection of slabs in a polished and unpolished state. The enterprising discoverer, has at considerable cost, furnished his establishment with polishing machines. Owing to the non-arrival of Litho-Stones from Germany, during the war, a large number of Litho-Presses had to suspend work, and, it is to be hoped that this timely new discovery near at hand, will materially help Litho Graphic Printing in India and that at a considerably reduced cost. The Geolgical Department holds these slabs to be equal if not better than those imported form Germany.—Yours, etc.,

G. HIGGINS.

Bangalore, Feb. 8th.

DEMOBILIZATION PROBLEMS.

CLAIMS OF BRITISH SERVICE IN INDIA

The Bombay Publicity Board have sent us the following for publication:—

Demobilization is defined as "The process by which an armed force passes from a war to a peace footing." If we examine past history we will find that this process of demobilisation has always been a somewhat lengthy proceeding, for instance—

after the South African War it took 10 months,

after the American Civil War it took 17 months,

after the Franco-German War it took 28 months,

and yet none of these wars in any way could compare in magnitude with this, the greatest war the world has ever seen. The state in which the British Army now finds itself during the Armistice is that of a war footing—for it is quite conceivable that negotiations might break down at any time, and it would be necessary to resort again to arms impose our terms on the enemy. All men, therefore, are still serving under their engagements.

Though it is true that sanction has been given for the release of certain categories to facilitate the reconstruction of industries within the empire, this must not be mistaken for general demobilization.

Again it must be remembered that "the period of the war" has now been defined as such date as the Crown may appoint after the treaties of peace have been duly ratified and deposited. This must be a somewhat lengthy process. First we shall have the general discussion of the terms of peace between the Allied plenipotentiaries, then the discussions between the Allied and enemy representatives, followed by acceptance of the items, perhaps after modification, by the latter. There would still remain the semi-final stage of acceptance by the several enemy governments, to be followed by the formal ratification and deposit of the treaties themselves.

It is unlikely that any order for general demobilization will be given before the peace negotiations are so far advanced that any recrudescence of the war is improbable. There are several millions of men to be demobilized from and to all quarters of the world, and there is a shortage of shipping, too, at a time when a surplus is required to more or less equalise the food and raw material distribution of the world. It follows, therefore, that when general demobilization is ordered the process will not be a rapid one, and the rate to and from India will be considerably lessened by the fact that trooping during the hot weather and monsoon periods is a matter of great difficulty. Even were it not inadvisable for considerations of health, the numbers which can be sent in ships under such circumstances are much smaller than those which can be sent under cold weather conditions.

The claims of men serving in India to be released are exactly the same as those of men serving nearer home. But it is the misfortune of the former that, for the reasons already explained, their repatriation is necessarily a slower process than that of men serving, say, in France or Salonika. Men would, therefore, be well advised to bear in mind that there is but little prospect of more than a fraction of the British garrison in India being sent home during the next six months.

THE NEW CORPORATION'S FIRST DUTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The re-organisation of the Health Department should form the first and foremost subject of the new Corporation for settlement and no delay should be entailed in putting it on a sound working basis. London, Glasgow and other big municipalities in the United Kingdom afford us good examples of sanitary administration, as it should really be, and it would be worthwhile for Bombay to copy their methods *in toto*.

Of course, there would be some difficulty in coping with all sanitary matters, as the Bombay Municipal Act does not, on the question of sanitary provisions and procedure, come anywhere near the English Public Health Acts. The sanitary provisions of the Municipal Act will have to be revised and added to if necessary, so as to bring them in a line or approximating nearly as far as possible to those prevailing in England. Unless this is done no good and substantial work especially for the poor and the inefficient is possible. Further the Local Government Boards of England and Scotland issue regulations and orders from time to time for the guidance of the Municipalities there and it would not be out of place for the Corporation to adopt similar regulations and orders with necessary modifications to suit conditions obtaining in Bombay. There is no reason why Bombay should keep back and not make the same progress as the Municipalities in the United Kingdom.

Now coming to the question of the personnel that should be necessary for efficient sanitary administration in a city like Bombay I would arrange it as under:—

The Chief Medical Officer of Health, pay £700—£1000 per annum. His duty being to supervise and be responsible for the work done by his assistants and the Sanitary staff.

7 assistant M. O. Hs. one for each ward; pay £300—£500 each per annum. Their duties being similar to the duties performed by the M. O. H. in England and as laid down by L. G. B. order of 1913.

1 Assistant M. O. H. pay £300—£400 per annum to be in charge of infectious disease hospitals.

1 Assistant M. O. H. pay £300—£450 for tuberculosis.

1 Assistant M. O. H. pay £300—£450 for schools.

1 Chief Sanitary Inspector pay £350—£500 per annum. His duties being to supervise and direct the work of his assistants and carry out such instructions of the Ch. M. O. H. as may be approved by the Corporation.

34 Assistant Inspectors pay £150—£300 per annum each. Their duties being similar to those laid down by the L. G. B. in 1913 for the Sanitary Inspectors in England. There are 32 sections in the city, each of which requires an assistant Inspector, except Mahim and Worli which being extensive need two assistants each.

14 Assistant Inspectors pay £150—£300 per annum each; two to each ward for food inspection.

16 Health Visitors, pay £80—£120 per annum each; one to every two sections.

16 Midwives pay £100—£150 per annum each; one to every two sections.

2 Nurses pay £100—£120 per annum each for schools.

14 disinfecting staffs each in charge of a foreman. Two staffs being attached to a ward.

A Municipal dispensary in each section.

The clerical staff should not exceed the number actually necessary for the office of an M. O. H. or S. I.

The appointments of Assistant M. O. Hs. S. also the cleaning work, should be made by the Corporation and approved of by the Government just as in the case of the Ch. M. O. H.; promotions depending on merit.

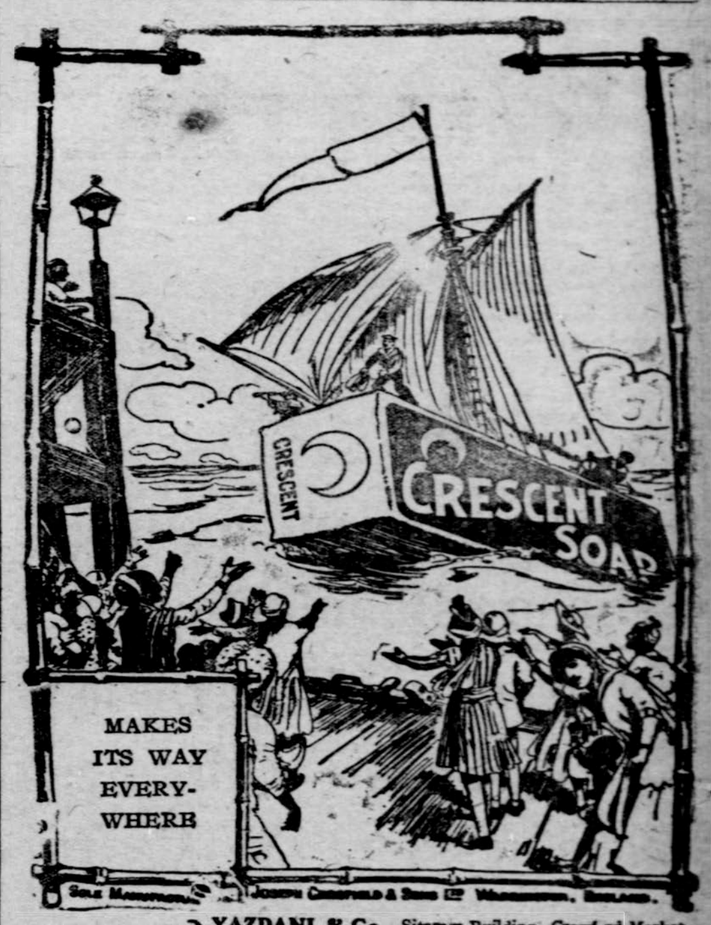
The registration of Births and Deaths, so also the cleansing work, should be made by departments themselves, and controlled by a Chief Registrar and cleaning Superintendent respectively.

The above may look extravagant, but when actually worked on the lines laid down, it will be found to just fit in with the work required of a good and efficient Sanitary Administration.

Without going further in giving details I leave it to the Corporation to take only information for what it is worth. I have merely put forward what I know of the working, duties, salaries, etc., in the Health Departments in England.—Yours,

R. R. SAU I.

Feb. 9.



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GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

PROF. GEDDES' LECTURE.

Professor Geddes lectured last week at the Bose Institute, Calcutta, on "The Germanic Universities, their Services and Influences."

The old Germanic Universities were stirred and fermented by the "Enlightenment" connected with the Encyclopedic movement of the later 18th century, and by men of genius like Kant, Lessing, Schiller and Goethe: but the period of their general and pre-eminent efficiency and world-leadership only began after the overthrow of Prussia by Napoleon, and the diffusion of a new spirit accordingly. This took form not only in nationalistic aspiration, but in internal progress, and in a great advance of higher education. This centred in and from Berlin, whose initiative men are well represented by the famous brothers who now sit enthroned in marble at the portal of the University, Alexander and William Humboldt. For these were among the very foremost in Europe in science and in learning, in fact the most representative encyclopedists of their generation. Their virtual foundation of the New University was the superseding of the old curricula, Medieval and Renaissance alike, and the replacement of these through the practical adaptation of the encyclopedia, with its openness to the whole universe of nature and humanity. Hence a new watch-word—"Freedom of Teaching and Freedom of Learning!" Anatomy, Arabic or Archeology; Botany, Calculus, or Chinese; Diplomacy or Dogma; Eclipses, English or Evolution; French or German; and so on, down the alphabet to Zoology—all subjects were henceforth on the same footing within the "Faculty of Philosophy." Thus in any subject the student chose, he could be trained to work productively: and he obtained his doctor's degree for his thesis accordingly. Each German professor and lecturer, even each senior student, may thus be described as practically a fresh contributor to Diderot's Great Encyclopedia; and with the ambition of bringing his article up-to-date, and with some personal contribution as well. Careful and critical reading, and fresh and personal research, were thus soon diffused through all German Universities alike. Germany knew better than import the University of France, with its sterilising examination-machinery, as later did London and India.

But thus free from dogmatic and administrative authority, from memory-taxation, and from economic fears, how did the German study at all, much less study so intensely and productively as he since admittedly has done?—indeed so as to make German, for a majority of subjects, the most necessary of all the western languages throughout the nineteenth century and after? Very simply. Because one can only really study, still more inquire and investigate, with a living interest in the subject; but with this, any healthy young mind cannot but do something of both. Whereas with this inward incentive replaced by external authority, and the internal fears it must needs create, one can only cram. In that distinction, clear as between the pleasant and nutritive kernel of the nut, and its harsh and innutritious shell, lies, the essential secret of the rise of German Universities to their world-leadership; and also that of the character so strictly imposed upon French, British and Indian higher education by the Napoleonic examination system. It is only the outer part of the fruit of knowledge which requires forcible administration, or admits of disgorgement intact, in examinations. Hence the organic necessity, for institutions of these latter interests,—with their associated paper, stationery and text-book trades—to make strict and skilled selection, and as far as may be only, of the shells of fact, for its purposes of public instruction, primary, secondary and higher. It is in this way that all these have reached their present standard of educational efficiency; which now admittedly only needs a little fuller unity of organisation here and there to reach its goal of perfection. Unfortunately for scholars and students, this attainment is turning out to be on the negative side; still, the interest of good administration must of course above all things be maintained; and hence our examinations constantly require to be made more general, more uniform and more rigorous.

GERMAN EXAMPLE COPIED.

Such converse and real progress as non-German Universities have succeeded in making, has on the main been through the impulse and example of Germany; and first by help of veritable missionaries of her renewed learning; witness as earliest and best known in India, Max Muller at Oxford. But also by our own active workers, especially at Cambridge; and similarly for America. Mr. Rockaefeller's gigantic foundation of the University of Chicago thus essentially echoes that of Berlin nearly a century before: while Mr. Rhodes's scholarships for Oxford are his adaptation of the student movement which spread from Jena in 1810, and express its ideal of imperial unity and expansion. In a word then, while our Universities are still on the whole pre-Germanic, they are also in various degrees becoming creditably sub-Germanic; and this in well-nigh every department; as from Anglo-Saxon to Biology, Chemistry and so on. This utilisation of German thoroughness has also been frankly made in France, and has aided her renewed educational endeavours since the war of 1870-71, which led to the dissolution of the University of France, and the revival of most of her old regional Universities since 1878. Of these the increasingly post-Germanic (and even super-Germanic) character will be indicated in the next lecture, since it is in this later French movement that the lecturer—despite all the merits above so frankly recognised in Germany—found in student days his "spiritual home." For the limitations of the German system have been Germany's undoing. To do her administrators justice, her boasted "freedom of learning and teaching" has been strictly limited to the Universities: i.e., till after the examinational discipline of the schools had eliminated danger from its use, outside the student's specialism. Thus the State, instead of inhibiting mental life from the outset as in the Napoleonic system, more slowly and insidiously, yet not less thoroughly, came to dominate the German University, specially since 1871. For its specialists, respecting and trusting each other, but without any attempt at understanding, could naturally, but accept State, Kaiser, and Chancellor, with the philosophy they inspired, the history which they appreciated and rewarded: and so became prepared to follow its policy with unquestioning docility, and even enthusiasm. Hence the famous manifesto to Europe, of the 93 German intellectuals at the beginning of the war and the devoted service in it of younger men accordingly:—with what measure of disillusionment, and new departure accordingly, now remains to be seen.

A GLIMPSE OF GERMAN REVOLUTION.

A REPATRIATED OFFICER'S EXPERIENCES.

"There is going to be a revolution this afternoon." It was said quietly, without fuss and without embellishment. I have not yet discovered, writes a repatriated officer in the "Manchester Guardian" what would have been the appropriate reply. A revolution in Petrograd is one thing; in one's own street quite another. This wasn't in the street exactly, for our windows looked out on to the barrack square, half of which was devoted to the exercise of prisoners of war and half to the drilling of German soldiers. Anyhow, it was evidently going to be under our noses, and we had no means of getting away from it. We had heard a little of trouble in Kiel and other places, but had somehow not contemplated being ourselves the unwilling spectators of revolutionary disturbances. It was certainly disconcerting. The chief consolation of a prisoner of war lies in the belief that at least he will be exempt from future scenes of violence. It seemed hardly fair that we should run the risk of being embroiled in troubles that were certainly none of our seeking. The word revolution has an ominous sound, and we were not then acquainted with the peculiar local variety. Seated harmlessly in our room, reading or finishing breakfast, we looked at one another a trifle blanky and tried for a moment to reconcile the incongruity of the peaceful picture, we then presented with hazy notions about the storming of the Bastille or whatever bloodthirsty incident an imperfect acquaintance with revolutionary history might recall. What should be our part? Should we be dragged out and shot, or liberated with acclamation? Would our sentries (Landsturmers, boys, and the physically unfit) die in the resolute defence of the prisoners committed to their charge? Should we be able to escape in the turmoil? Fantastic ideas strove to penetrate the sanity of our minds.

It was a German soldier who spoke, thin-lipped and watery-eyed, an insignificant little fellow of whom no one had taken much account. But he spoke with so much simplicity and conviction that no idea of his lying, or even being mistaken, occurred to us. Something had to be done, and as had been seen turning the leaves of a German dictionary with ostentatious assiduity during the previous few weeks it was unanimously voted that I should play the part of interpreter. The novelty of the situation and my own ignorance of the language did not make the part an attractive one. Appearances, however, had to be kept up, and I plunged desperately. The German soldier must have been more intelligent than he looked, for, to my gratification, he understood and promptly answered the few questions I was able to put to him. At what time would the revolution take place? It had been originally arranged, he said, for three o'clock, but would probably take place earlier. What would happen? Official buildings would be occupied and the military authorities deposed. Did the officers know? He thought they might, but evidently regarded the question as irrelevant. The Workers' and Soldiers' Council was already elected, and nothing could prevent the revolution from taking place. There was no ill-feeling towards us, and there would be no disorders. Trains might be stopped for a few days, but our parcels would be allowed through again and we should not be affected in any way. He was uncertain who would be put in charge of us, but seemed to think the usual guard would be maintained.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

Somewhat reassured, we awaited further developments with curiosity. About midday than we had expected—somebody announced that German troops were entering the drill ground. Immediately there was a rush to the window, and we saw them steadily filling in and dispersing themselves in an orderly manner over the barrack square. Their movements, which were complicated and without obvious plan, were all executed with rather more than the usual military precision. Clearly, we thought, this was only an unusual form of drill, or at best a rehearsal of what was to happen. Gradually, however, the slowly-moving groups of soldiers formed themselves into a large semicircle, and when about a dozen officers were seen standing in the middle talking to a similar number of men we questioned whether, after all, this might not possibly be a genuine act in the drama of revolution. But the officers withdrew, and the soldiers scattered in orderly detachments, one group marching to relieve our own guard. Not till we had questioned a member of the new guard did we learn that the revolution had actually taken place.

We were beginning to master the meaning of revolution as interpreted by these orderly folk, but our education may be said to have been completed next morning. I had been wondering whether the German soldier under the new conditions would carry on with his drill or would prefer to enjoy his liberty, and I looked casually out of the window to see. Yes, there they were in two groups, playing a game familiar to English children and to English soldiers, a game for the enlivenment of physical drill, called twos and threes. There was the kind of nip in the morning air which imparts a relish to the voice of the drill instructor at home as he gives the order "Tunics off." And here were these German soldiers playing an imported game with clumsy ardour on the morrow of the revolution, with all the world of freedom before them—in their overcoats!

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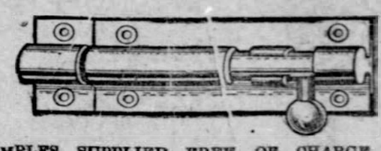

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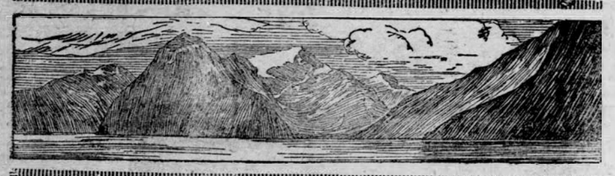

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 11.

Weather is settled except in Kashmir and in the Central Provinces which report few light falls of rain.

Forecast:—No great change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.936 Inch.
Temperature of Air	75.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.0 ,,
Dew Point	67.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.747 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	82.9 ,,
Minimum do.	70.9 ,,
General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,NNW,WNW,NW
Movement of Wind	141 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	11	m 8	15	24	11	11	m 3	5	20	5
Wed.	12	m 9	43a	27	8		2	45a	16	0
		m 9	28	25	8	12	m 4	3	19	5
Thur.	13	10	28a	28	5		3	38a	16	6
		m 10	25	26	5	13	m 4	47	18	6
Fri.	14	11	4a	28	11		4	21a	16	2
		m 11	6	27	0	14	m 5	22	17	8
Sat.	15	11	38a	29	1		4	59a	16	1
		m 11	44	27	5	15	m 5	41	17	1
Sun.	16						5	35a	16	3
		m 0	10	29	0	16	m 6	19	16	9
		0	20a	27	6		6	9a	16	7
Mon.	17	m 0	40	28	9	17	m 6	46	16	7
		0	55a	27	4		6	40a	17	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb. 11 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 7h. 10m.	Sunset 6h. 37m.
,, 12 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 37m.
,, 13 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 37m.
,, 14 (Friday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 38m.
,, 15 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 8m.	,, 6h. 39m.
,, 16 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 7m.	,, 6h. 39m.
,, 17 (Monday)	,, 7h. 7m.	,, 6h. 40m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	4h.	37-0m. a.m.
First Quarter	8d.	0h.	22-3m. a.m.
Full Moon	15d.	5h.	8-2m. a.m.
Last quarter	23d.	7h.	17-7m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 11th February, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is above normal except in the extreme eastern districts; night temperature is in excess at Multan and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Agra. Night temperature remains lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and south-west Rajputana. Day temperature is considerably above the average in upper Sind and north-west Rajputana and is in sight excess elsewhere in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is above normal in Kathiawar, but is below it in the north of Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above normal; night temperature is above the average in Central India West and locally in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally above normal in the south. Day temperature is in excess at Khandwa and Akola, but is in defect at Raipur and Nagpur; night temperature is above the average nearly everywhere, the excess being considerable in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in slight excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Nizamabad. Humidity is locally below normal in the north-west of the division. Both day and night temperatures are generally above the average, the excess in the minimum ranging up to 11 deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a light shower at Colombo. The unsettled conditions in the extreme north have disappeared, but weather is becoming slightly unsettled in the Central Provinces. No material alteration has occurred in the distribution of temperature.

Dry weather is likely to continue.

Indian Telegraphic Summary for the 10th February, 1919.

The only rain of importance reported today is a fall of two inches at Mergui. Conditions are still slightly unsettled in the extreme north of India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 11th February, 1919, was 30.170 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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